UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AUG 5 1946
LIBRARY

The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny and continued warm. Highest temperature near 88 degrees. Yesterday—High, 84; low, 62.

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price 5c

NO. 25,612 — Entered as Second Class Matter, Washington, D. C. — Copyright, 1946, By The Washington Post. — WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1946

CARRIER DELIVERY — CITY ZONE: Daily and Sunday $1.10 Per Month; Daily Only, .65 per Mo.—Sun. Only, .45 per Mo. — SINGLE COPY PRICE: Daily 5c; Sunday 10c

Last-Minute State-Grant Fight Perils Security Bill

Variable Payment Formula Touches Off House Battle On Senate Plan

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

Congress tripped and stumbled toward the finish line yesterday with one of its biggest hurdles still ahead.

A bill revising the Social Security program and freezing the tax rates slowed the footrace.

House Republicans protested so violently against Senate provisions boosting Federal grants to low income states that the entire measure may fail.

If it does, Social Security payroll taxes for old age and survivors insurance will shoot up next January from one to 2½ per cent each on employers and employes.

Plans to Close Crimped

The session-end jam over Social Security put a serious crimp in leadership plans to slam Capitol doors shut Friday night.

In the Senate the sprint was proceeding smoothly. There, a vote at 1 p. m., today on a debate-limiting cloture motion was expected to signal the end of one more unsuccessful effort to pass an anti-poll tax bill.

Adjournment plans thus hinged on final passage by Friday of three major measures: (1) terminal leave pay for GI's, (2) a 2½-billion-dollar appropriation providing terminal leave funds plus a 26 million-dollar OPA deficiency, and (3) the Social Security bill.

Security Issue Snag

Action on all three was proceeding like clockwork until the House hit the Social Security snag.

House-Senate conferees agreed on a terminal leave compromise paying GI's for unused furlough time in bonds in lieu of cash. The bonds could be turned into the Veterans Administration, however, to pay premiums on war risk insurance, or to convert that into permanent national life insurance.

The House passed and quickly shuttled to the Senate the two and one-half-billion-dollar last deficiency bill. Unchanged was the 26-million-dollar OPA supplement asked by the President to pad out the whittled 75-million-dollar Congress original doled out to administer the price control law.

"Variable Grants" Issue

The session-end trouble really started when the Senate passed the Social Security bill with enlarged authorizations for maternal and child health programs, plus the so-called "variable grants" formula raising Federal assistance to poorer States.

Before the Senate passed it, Senate Republican Steering Chairman Robert A. Taft, (Ohio), warned that the proposed sliding scale of grants for the needy aged, the needy blind and dependent children might stall the bill.

Taft said many northern members of the House opposed the plan, which would chiefly benefit low-income Southern states. A few minutes later his forecast was borne out in the House.

Representative Harold Knutson (R., Minn.), leading House opponent of the sliding scale formula, blocked a unanimous consent request by Ways and Means Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.). Doughton sought to send the bill to conference. Knutson's objection forced leaders to summon a special meeting of the Rules Committee this morning, to vote clearance of the Doughton request. Republicans promptly served notice they will fight the Rules Committee "green light" in committee and on the House floor.

Bigger Supply Of Sugar on Way

By the Associated Press

The Government's top sugar officials said yesterday that most disappointed holders of sugar ration coupons will be able to use them within a few days.

The officials said, however, it probably will be next spring or summer before the amount per person can be boosted.

The information came from George Dice, head of OPA's sugar rationing division, and James H. Marshall, head of the Agriculture Department's sugar branch, testifying before the House Food Shortages Committee.

Atomic Scientists Plan Information Exchange

Oxford, England, July 30 (U.P.).—The Atomic Scientists Association Conference agreed today to establish international clearing houses in New York and Paris for the exchange of information on atomic energy and developments. It will invite scientists of all countries in which there are scientific organizations, including Russia, to try to bring about an interchange of information and ideas between atomic scientists.

Took $2500 for Campaign Purposes Only, Coffee Swears, Contradicting Man Who Gave It

Associated Press and Harris-Ewing Photos

EIVIND ANDERSON, *The Contractor* — PAUL OLSON, *The Secretary* — JOHN M. COFFEE, *The Congressman*

Three key witnesses pictured as they testified yesterday before the Senate War Investigating Committee, which questioned Representative Coffee on his receipt of a $2500 check from a Tacoma (Wash.) war contractor

Truman Sends FBI to Seek Ga. Lynchers

Clark Told of Negro Being Whipped to Death in Mississippi

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

President Truman yesterday sent Federal agents to hunt down the mob which lynched four Negroes in Georgia last week.

As Attorney General Tom C. Clark told of Mr. Truman's horror at the crime, word came that a Negro farmhand was whipped to death in Mississippi last week. Six men were held for his murder.

The Federal Government has no power to act in murder cases—that is the job of State officials—but FBI men moved on Walton County, Ga., anyway. If they can catch the lynchers Clark will turn their evidence over to Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia for use in the State courts.

Looking for U. S. Crime

Officially the FBI agents are looking for some sign of a Federal crime.

Two Negroes—one of them a veteran with five years service—and their wives were shot to death near Monroe, in Walton County, last Thursday. This was a few hours after one of the men was set free on a $600 bond pending trial on a charge of stabbing the man he worked for.

The outrage brought protests by the hundreds pouring into the Justice Department. Several hundred persons, mostly Negroes, marched to the White House waving banners.

Federal Probe Ordered

Clark said he had heard from civic, religious, labor and veterans organizations. His statement went on:

"These communications are too numerous to be answered at once by my office. I am, therefore, making public, through the press, the progress of the immediate and complete Federal investigation which began, at my direction, last Friday, July 26, as soon as the news of the crime reached Washington.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a sufficient force of agents on hand to provide a thorough probe and the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice is examining the legal and jurisdictional aspects of the case. The probe is being carried on in the tradition of the FBI—with dispatch, efficiency, and determination. The full facilities of the Department of Justice are behind this investigation.

"Affront to Americanism"

"We hope for an early solution of these shocking murders. The entire record of our investigation will be made available to the Governor of Georgia, if necessary, for

See LYNCH, Page 3, Column 3

Lieutenant Shows Up Late in a Jet Plane

Lieut. Roy Cooper of Vallejo, Calif., flew into Bolling Field here yesterday, "sorry" he was late.

Flying a P-80 Shooting Star, Cooper made it from Long Beach, Calif., to Washington in an unofficial 4 hours 54 minutes—still short of the west-east record of 4 hours 13 minutes 26 seconds.

Congressman Admits He Didn't Report It And Cites Statutes

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

Appearing voluntarily before the Senate Mead Committee, Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) testified yesterday that a $2500 check from a defense contractor was a "campaign contribution."

Under dogged questioning from Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Coffee said he had not listed the check in his 1941 income tax return because it was a campaign gift, and as such did not have to be reported.

He testified also that he had not reported the check as a campaign contribution to the House because it did not come within the requirements of the Federal statute. Coffee introduced a letter from South Trimble, Clerk of the House, dated March 29, 1946, in answer to a query from him.

Contradicts Contractor

"Please be informed," Trimble wrote, "that you have complied with the rules of the House of Representatives and the Federal Corrupt Practices Act."

Coffee sharply contradicted the sworn testimony given two hours earlier by Eivind Anderson, a Tacoma, Wash., contractor.

Anderson testified that he had paid the $2500 check to Paul Olson, Coffee's former secretary, for "services" which both secretary and Congressman could render in connection with the contract.

Coffee produced records to show that on many prior occasions he and his staff had been of service to Anderson on other contracts, when it was not asserted that he had received any money.

"Verbal Contract"

Anderson testified he entered into a "verbal contract," to pay the $2500 with Coffee and Anderson "in a lonesome narrow corridor beneath a winding staircase near the House Restaurant." He said he had lunched with Coffee and Anderson.

Coffee said there was no such "verbal contract." Anderson "gave me the impression that he was going to send me a campaign contribution and that his friends would too."

The congressman testified further that he did not lunch with Anderson and Olson but that both caught him at the foot of the member's staircase going up to the speakers lobby on the House floor. The corridor, Coffee said, so far from being lonesome, is only 20 feet from the door of sergeant-at-arms office, a very busy place.

Went Into His Coffers

Coffee testified that although the check was actually made out to Olson the proceeds went into his campaign funds within 24 hours after the check was received.

He said that he used it to re-

See COFFEE, Page 3, Column 5

French Finance Group Approves Loan Terms

Paris, July 30 (U.P.).—The Finance Committe of the Constituent Assembly today approved unanimously, with one abstention, the terms of the American loan. The vote was taken following a talk by Finance Minister Robert Schumann.

Assault and Battery

Man Who Chained Daughter Is Found Guilty at Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., July 30 (A.P.).—A 38-year-old Maryland father, who testified he chained and beat his 14-year-old daughter because she insisted on going out with "boys in automobiles," was convicted today of assault and battery.

Kirby Leon Twitty, railroad yard worker at the Naval Academy, will be sentenced in "a day or two," Trial Magistrate James G. Woodward announced.

Doris Joann Twitty, who said that on Saturday, July 20, she was chained in the basement of her home at Edgewater and beaten with a rawhide strap.

The father told the court that he had "no choice" between punishing the girl or turning her over to authorities because of her consistent refusal to remain at home.

Introduced in evidence at the trial was a 13-foot length of chain, with padlock, and a two-thonged strap.

The girl, self-possessed and direct, testified:

"My father whipped me because I didn't obey."

Mrs. Martha Twitty, mother of Doris Joann, appeared for the prosecution, to say that the girl had "assed" her father and had been repeatedly warned about leaving home.

Doris Joann said that she had been chained and beaten about a month before the July 20 incident.

Soviet Frees Two 'Missing' U. S. Officers

Cobin, Wyatt Now In Charge of Keating, U. S. Zone General

Berlin (Wednesday), July 31 (A.P.).—Russian authorities today released Capt. Harold Cobin of New York City and Lieut. George Wyatt of Oklahoma City who had disappeared July 4 on an unauthorized trip into the Soviet occupation zone.

Maj. Gen. Walter A. Keating, American commander in Berlin, said emphatically release of the two officers did not involve any exchange of detainees.

In that respect their case differed from that of an American warrant officer and his wife who were freed by Soviet officials in return for the release by United States Army authorities of three Russians picked up in the American zone on suspicion of espionage.

Mrs. Mary Cobin, awakened and informed that her husband was being returned, exclaimed: "It's the best news of my life. I'm going to have a big party for Harold when I see him. You know we haven't seen each other in 2½ years."

Mrs. Cobin arrived in Berlin with other American dependents after her husband had been missing for a week. She has maintained a fearful vigil since then.

Keating personally took delivery of Cobin and Wyatt at the Russian headquarters. He said he planned to keep the pair in his home through the early hours of the morning "because we have things to ask and to tell them."

Later in the morning the two officers will be made available for interviews.

Cobin and Wyatt were released after Keating said Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, the Soviet commander in Berlin, had informed him the Russians had picked up the two Americans "near Berlin."

Kotikov did not say how long they had been in custody but told Keating he was acting in accordance "with our agreement that we inform each other when we pick up one another's nationals."

[Lieutenant Wyatt was on duty at the Engineer School, at Fort Belvoir, Va., in the summer of 1945.]

Colonel Files Suit To Recover $38,500 He Left in Europe

An Army lieutenant colonel yesterday filed suit to recover $38,500 which he said he deposited with an Army finance officer while on duty in Europe.

The complaint, filed in District Court, names Secretary of War Patterson, Gen. W. H. Kasten, chief finance officer for the Army, and W. A. Julian, United States treasurer, as defendants.

The plaintiff is Lieut. Col. William L. Gledhill of Phillipsburg, N. J., now stationed at Fort Dix, N. J. Gledhill said he deposited the money in the form of 1,908,302 French francs with the finance officer but has been unable to recover it.

He was given the customary receipt acknowledging the deposit of personal funds, his complaint charges. Demands for payment were made to General Kasten July 8.

The Army said it had the case under investigation but would make no further comment.

Posthumous Honor Voted Col. Mitchell

The Senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday legislation awarding a gold medal to the late Col. William (Billy) Mitchell for pioneer work in aviation.

The medal will be presented to Mitchell's son, William Mitchell, jr.

Kaiser Blast Kills One

Sunnyvale, Cal., July 30 (INS).—A girl laboratory technician was killed and two others injured today in the premature explosion of a new chemical explosive under research at the Kaiser Company's Permanente Plant.

V-2 Climbs 104 Miles in In Army Test

Altitude Mark Set In New Mexico; Returned Missile Digs Huge Crater

White Sands, N. Mex., July 30 (A.P.).—A new world's altitude record of 104 miles was claimed today by the Army for a German V-2 rocket fired by technicians at the White Sands Proving Ground.

Eclipsing by 20.5 miles the best previous mark, the height was announced by Col. Harold R. Turner, White Sands commandant, after more than two hours' delay caused by loss of radio contact with field stations observing the missile's flight.

The rocket descended 69 miles north of the launching platform, gouging a deep crater in the New Mexico desert.

Colonel Turner said that instruments carried in the nose came down intact and are expected to provide more information than ever before was available, about cosmic rays, temperatures and pressure at that distance above the earth.

Colonel Turner acclaimed the result of today's firing, ninth in a series of experiments with rockets built from captured German parts, as easily the most spectacular yet achieved.

Colonel Turner said the instruments would be forwarded to Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, the Army's Chief of Ordnance, in Washington.

GI Leave Time To Be Paid Off In Bond Form

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

GI terminal leave pay will be paid off in bonds.

Senate and House conferees yesterday approved the "President's own" plan for paying some 15 million enlisted men of World War II, approximately three billion dollars for accumulated, unused furlough time.

As a result, GIs in and out of the service will be credited with two and one-half days a month leave, for a maximum of 120 days, and be paid off—like officers—at regular pay plus living allowances. But whereas officers are given cash for accrued leave, the enlisted personnel will be given special bonds.

These bonds, bearing interest, cannot be cashed for five years from the date of the veteran's discharge. However, the conferees yesterday agreed to permit immediate use of the bonds to pay premiums on World War II life insurance and for conversion of the low-rate wartime insurance to civilian permanent insurance.

In accepting the Senate bond payment bill, the House conferees expressed concern lest the House, which had unanimously voted for cash, turn down the compromise. However, Representative Dwight Rogers (D., Fla.), author of the House bill, who spearheaded the drive for the measure, predicted last night that the lower chamber would accept the conferees' report.

"Under the circumstances, even though we'd prefer cash, the con-

See TERMINAL, Page 5, Column 1

Firemen Die In San Francisco Five-Alarm Blaze

San Francisco, July 30 (U.P.).—Four firemen were killed and 30 persons injured today when a five-alarm fire swept the historic Herbert's Hotel, a one-time exclusive bachelor retreat that was the home of Jim Jeffries, Jim Corbett and Jack London.

One fireman drowned in the hotel basement in six feet of water as most of the city's fire equipment fought the blaze for more than three hours. The others died under falling debris or were overcome by smoke.

Mrs. Mary E. Perry, 39, night clerk, was credited with saving the lives of 200 guests by warning them of the fire.

Nats and Browns Tied in Second

St. Louis, July 30.—The Washington Nats and St. Louis Browns were tied, 0—0, at the end of two innings in their game here tonight. Mickey Haefner was on the mound for the Nats and was opposed by Stan Ferens. The Nats had a scoring chance in the second inning when Vernon walked as first man up and moved up on a sacrifice by Spence. But two grounders erased the threat.

FIRST INNING

WASHINGTON—Grace's homerun cleared any Farrow given to Christman who threw him out. Lewis popped to Stephens. Friday grounded to Christman. Nothing scored.

ST. LOUIS—Stevens struck out. Berardino doubled to left. Berardino took third on a wild pitch. Stephens popped to Vernon. Priddy threw out Heath. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

SECOND INNING

WASHINGTON—Vernon walked. Spence sacrificed, Haefner to Stevens. Christman threw out Torres, Vernon holding second. Hitchcock struck out the same way. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

ST. LOUIS—Leslie struck out. Hartlin struck out. Marrero walked. Christman popped to Priddy. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

Peace Pacts' Main Points Outlined Nation by Nation

By the Associated Press

Salient provisions of the five peace treaty drafts proposed to the Paris Conference by the United States, Russia, Britain and France:

Italy

1. Loses Trieste to internationalization, minor areas to Yugoslavia and minor areas to France; also the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.
2. Loses her territorial possessions in Africa—Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, though she will continue to administer them for 12 months while the Big Four decide their disposition.
3. Recognizes full independence of Albania and Ethiopia, and renounces her special rights in China.
4. Gives up all permanent frontier fortifications as well as fortifications on islands of Pantellaria, Lampedusa, Lampione, Linosa and Pianosa.
5. Limits navy to two battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes and minor vessels with total strength of 22,500 officers and men and tonnage limit of 67,500 excluding battleships.
6. Limits army (135,000) and police force (65,000) to total strength of 250,000 officers and men, not more than 200 tanks and no long-range weapons such as guided missiles or rockets.
7. Limits air force to 25,000 men, 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 noncombat types.
8. Wins unqualified promise of withdrawal of Allied (United States and British) troops 90 days after treaty becomes effective.
9. Agrees to pay Russia 100 million dollars reparations, with reparations for other Allies still in disagreement.

Chief disagreement remaining over Italian concerns exact boundaries for Trieste and details of permanent Trieste government.

Bulgaria

1. Agrees to maintain all political and religious freedoms and suppress Fascist activities.
2. Accepts army limitation of 55,000 troops; antiaircraft force of 1800; navy of 3500 with tonnage of 7230; air force of 90 planes (70 combat) and strength of 5200 officers and men.
3. Wins unqualified promise that all Allied (Russian) occupation troops will be withdrawn in 90 days after treaty becomes effective.
4. Must make reparation to Yugoslavia and Greece for losses caused them during the war.

Chief points left in disagreement among the great powers over the Bulgarian treaty are those concerned with economic provisions. In general, Russia, with great direct interests in Bulgaria, takes a more lenient line than the western powers.

Romania

1. Regains Transylvania from Hungary; loses Bessarabia to Russia.
2. Makes same promises as Bulgaria respecting internal freedoms and renunciation of Fascism.
3. Agrees to restrict frontier defenses; army of 120,000; antiaircraft force of 5000; navy of 5000 men and 15,000 tons; air force of 8000 men and 150 planes (including 100 combat types).
4. Wins conditional promise of withdrawal of Russian forces, condition being that Russia may maintain forces there as needed to guard communications to Austria.
5. Agrees to pay Russia reparations of 300 million dollars in commodities.

Principal points still in disagreement among the powers are those governing economic arrangements for Romania, and clauses relating to freedom of navigation on the Danube, with Russia opposing inclusion of free navigation provisions in the peace treaty.

Hungary

1. Agrees to revision of boundaries to prewar lines, including return of rich Transylvania area to Romania.
2. Makes standard promises respecting internal freedoms and renunciation of Fascism.
3. Agrees to army strength of 65,000 plus air force of 5000 men and 90 planes (70 combat).
4. Wins conditional promise of Russian troop withdrawal, condition being that Russians may keep troops there to guard lines to Austria.

Chiefly in disagreement are economic clauses, including Danube navigation provisions.

Disagreement also impends over a section committing Hungary to pay 300 million dollar reparations to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The United States has virtually served notice of intent to reopen this issue because of economic "chaos" in Hungary.

Finland

1. Loses province of Petsamo to Russia; confirms Soviet naval base on Hango Peninsula.
2. Makes standard promises respecting internal freedoms and Fascism.
3. Agrees to army of 34,000; navy of 4500 men and 19,000 tons; air force of 3000 men and 60 planes.
4. Agrees to pay Russia reparations in commodities totaling 300 million dollars.

Mainly in disagreement still are details of commercial provisions.

Sparkman, Backed By PAC, Is Leading In Alabama Vote

Birmingham, Ala., July 30 (A.P.).—Representative John Sparkman of Huntsville, Democratic whip in the House, took the lead tonight on partial returns from Alabama's senatorial primary.

Sparkman, running with the indorsement of the CIO-PAC, polled heavy majorities in his own congressional district, and also ran ahead in Jefferson County (Birmingham) on early returns.

With 226 boxes of 2360 tabulated, the vote was:

Sparkman, 10,399; State Senator James A. Simpson, Birmingham, 5014; Representative Frank Boykin, Mobile, 5412; Ted Allen, Uniontown, 73; Thomas H. Maxwell, Tuscaloosa, 51.

Blind Veteran Finds Others Also Travel in Darkness

Houston, Tex., July 30 (U.P.).—When Joe Sanders, 36-year-old blind veteran, lost his eyes to a land mine in Europe, he knew he would be terribly handicapped.

But Sanders said today he never believed that his injury would make him and his family outcasts.

Last week a cafe owner refused to serve Joe and his wife, Pearl, unless he comes around to the back where the customers won't see."

A few days later Joe's landlord asked him to move. So far, Joe and Pearl and their 14-year-old daughter, Willie, haven't found an apartment.

Two landlords, ready to rent to them turned them down when they found out Joe was blind.

Seeks Renomination First

Rep. Smith Expected to Make 'Triple Play' for Senate Seat

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

A triple play designed to land Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia in the Senate next January 1 is in the making in the Old Dominion.

As the first move, the Eighth Virginia District Congressman is seeking renomination in next Tuesday's primaries—insurance in case his coup fails.

Then, in September, when the Democratic Convention meets to name a candidate to succeed the late Senator Carter Glass, Smith hopes to secure the nomination for himself.

Third leg of the play will necessarily be his withdrawal as candidate for Representative from the Eighth District. Then a special convention must be called by the Democratic Party to pick a successor to Smith, a choice which probably could be easily controlled by the party organization.

Judge Smith, lesser partner in the "Smith-Byrd machine" which has allegedly controlled politics and government in Virginia for more than a decade, declared at the time Senator Glass's seat became vacant that, "If my name is presented to a convention, as it very likely will be, I should be receptive to the nomination."

But he has refused to commit himself further until after the party primary next Tuesday. In that race he is opposed by Mrs. Elizabeth Chilton Murray, who ran against him unsuccessfully in 1944;

See PRIMARY, Page 3, Column 4

Treaties Call For a Billion As Satellite Reparations

Peace Drafts Released At Paris Conference; Byrnes Wins Fight For News Freedom

Paris, July 30 (U.P.).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes warned the 21-nation peace conference today not to let a futile search for perfection weaken the future security of Europe and pledged that this time the United States would do its full share in carrying out peace treaties.

Byrnes promised the conference that although the United States would stand by agreements on treaty drafts which the Big Four Foreign Ministers made before the conference started, he would do his best to obtain approval of any contrary agreements which the peace conference reached by a two-thirds vote. This was an assurance to all small nations that America would fight any attempt to make the conference a rubber stamp for big-power agreements.

At an earlier meeting of the Rules Committee, key to the whole conference, Byrnes led a fight for open diplomacy and freedom of world news. It was agreed all meetings of the committee should be open to the press. He was given the full and unexpected support of Russian Foreign Minister Viacheslav Molotov.

Belgian Named Chairman

The committee elected Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium as its chairman by a vote of 13 to 7. Russia's candidate, Yugoslav Vice Premier Edward Kardelj, was named vice chairman by acclamation.

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee of Britain and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh of China supported Byrnes at this afternoon's plenary session of the full conference, in warning their fellow delegates that this meeting must succeed—that the people of the world would never forgive them if they sowed the seeds of another war instead of a lasting peace.

Tonight the peace conference released the drafts of treaties for Italy, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, which permit them only token armed forces, saddle them with one billion dollars in reparations, impose a strict control of their economy and—in most cases—take away a part of their territory.

The texts were originally scheduled for release at the end of last week, but were held up by a difference among the Big Four as to whether only those sections on which agreement had been reached should be published.

Both agreed and unagreed clauses were released today.

Both Byrnes and Attlee acknowledged the widespread criticism of

See CONFER, Page 2, Column 1

Marines Search For Comrades Slain in China

Peiping, July 30 (A.P.).—Three hundred motorized U. S. Marines armed with howitzers spread through a cornfield near Peiping today looking for an undetermined number of comrades missing after a clash with Chinese Communists in which four marines were killed and 19 wounded.

The heavily-armed patrol, supported by planes, sped out of Tientsin Monday upon the flash that a 100-man truck convoy had been ambushed 35 miles southeast of Peiping and was outnumbered three to one.

The relief force did not arrive, however, until the four-hour engagement was over and the convoy had escaped.

With a dozen mobile 105-mm. howitzers ready just in case the attackers returned in force, the patrol fanned out through the countryside.

Gen. Chou En-Lai, head of the Communist delegation in Nanking, asserted the clash resulted from "Marine provocation" and "the Communists have absolutely no intention of unleashing a conflict."

Marine sources in Peiping said a Marine patrol recently exchanged fire with Communist troops in the area and the Communists probably were retaliating.

Fighting on Great Wall

Nanking, China, July 30 (U.P.).—Central army and Communist troops are locked in heavy fighting at Kupehkou, in the Great Wall pass 58 miles north of Peiping, the government newspaper Hain Min Pao reported today. It said the engagement might be the opening of the battle for Jehol province.

Today's Index

	Pages		Pages
Alsop, J. and S.	7	Haworth, Mary	10
Bell, Nelson B.	10	Kain, Ida Jean	10
Childs, Marquis	6	Lindley, Ernest	7
Columnists	6, 7	Pearson, Drew	10
Crossword Puzzle	12	Povich, Shirley	8
Death Notices	12	Radio	11
Editorials, Cartoon	6	Sports	8, 9
Federal Diary	7	Welles, Sumner	7
Financial	12	Women	10
Gallup Poll	7		

Byrnes' Address At Peace Parley

Secretary of State at Paris Conference Outlines Allies' Aims to Heal War Scars

PARIS, JULY 30 (AP).—*The text of Secretary of State Byrnes' address to the Peace Conference:*

At long last we are assembled here to consider the first treaties of peace to be made since the military defeat of the Axis conspiracy to dominate the world by force.

It took six long years for free men to match and finally master the forces to degrade and enslave them.

The Axis conspiracy started in the effort of a few men first to gain by force ascendancy over their own people and then to extend by force their tyranny, step by step, over other peoples. Their goal, and they nearly achieved it, was to bring the whole world under their evil power and influence.

Let not us who fought on freedom's side forget how near the shadows we came. Let not us forget that, however great the losses and the sacrifice of our respective countries may have been there is not a nation represented here that could alone have indefinitely held out against the Axis tyranny.

We live today as free men because we had friends and helpers in every country in the world, including brave souls in countries under Axis domination who, in freedom's cause, were willing to risk the tortures of the concentration camp.

We live today as free men because the freedom we fought for was freedom not for ourselves alone but for all mankind.

AFTER six long years of war there is nothing that the people of the world now long for so much as a return to peace.

We want our soldiers to return to their homes and their families. We want even those whose misfortune it was to be conscripted on the side of the Axis to know what peace and freedom mean.

While we must be alert to see that nazism and fascism do not again raise their ugly heads, we must give democracy a chance to grow where tyranny stamped it out. Democracy cannot be imposed or taught at the point of a bayonet. As terror inspires terror, so goodwill can inspire goodwill.

Because of our suffering during the war, we want an effective peace which will stand guard against the recurrence of aggression, but we do not want a peace of vengeance.

We want to plant the seeds of future peace and not the seds of future wars.

And above all we must get back to conditions of peace without undue delay. Prolonged mass occupation of other countries after they have been effectively disarmed is not the way to get peace or any way to guard peace.

That is why it has been the policy of the government which I represent to work unremittingly for the restoration of conditions of peace throughout the world as rapidly as possible.

OF COURSE, after six long years of exhaustive war it is difficult for each nation not to think that its own ideas of peace ought to prevail. When the enemy is vanquished, differences on the making of peace are bound to be differences among allies.

After World War I differences among the allies were allowed to weaken and destroy their will to cooperate in the maintenance of peace. The United States unwisely decided to return to a policy of isolation rather than to cooperate and to improve a peace which fell short of its expectation. Other governments also drifted into a policy of isolation or appeasement. That must not happen again.

However difficult may be the path of international cooperation, the United States is determined not to return to a policy of isolation.

We must try to understand one another, even when we cannot agree with one another. We must never accept any disagreement as final. We must work together until we can finad solutions which, while not perfect, are solutions which can be defended.

I am not unaware that there has been criticism of the meetings of representatives of the larger states to prepare draft treaties in advance of this conference. At times I myself have been critical of some of our meetings and our decisions, and I have always insisted that, before the final peace terms are drawn up, the views of all the states which took an active part in the fighting must be heard and taken into account.

But peace treaties which determine boundaries and the disposition of colonies and territories cannot be made practically effective if they are not accepted by the principal Allied states.

If the principal Allied states had not attempted to harmoinze their views before this conference I hesitate to say how many months this conference would have to go on while efforts were being made to reconcile their positions.

WE MUST remember that in this world where national states jealously retain their sovereignty there is as yet no way of forcing states to accept and ratify peace treaties.

It is not easy for any sizable deliberative body, be it a peace conference, a parliament, or a congress, to function effectively without having the measures which it is to consider drafted in advance and drafted with a view to meeting the views of those whose support is deemed essential.

This conference will be free not only to consider the drafts laid before them but to make such recommendations concerning the final treaties as the conference may determine. While the Council of Foreign Ministers has suggested certain rules of procedure, the conference is free to adopt its own rules of procedure. Because I believe governments must respect world opinion I hope the conference will accept the recommendation of its commission that all meetings of the conference committees will be public.

The very fact that the drafts which go before this conference have been prepared in advance insures that all those present here will have an opportunity to express themselves on concrete peace proposals which are likely, in some form or other, to find their way into the final peace treaties.

After the last war the smaller states were free to express their views before the concrete peace proposals were formulated. But it took the Council of Four so long to come to an agreement on the important issues that the smaller states had little opportunity to review the actual decisions, once they were made by the Big Four.

THE drafts submitted to this conference are not the proposals which the United States would make if the United States were the sole arbiter of the peace. But neither are they the proposals which any other state which has collaborated in their drafting would make if it were the sole arbiter of the peace. The proposals, however, represent a very real effort on the part of the states which cooperated in their preparation to reach a common understanding, which, in this imperfect world, is an indispensable condition to the establishment of peace.

I hope that the delegates will feel free to express the views of their respective states on the proposed treaties. No nation, large or small, can be insensitive to world opinion.

A world longing for peace will not forgive us if, in striving for perfection, we fail to obtain peace.

History will judge our efforts not by what we say here, but what we accomplish here.

Since last September I have fought to bring about this peace conference of all the states which actually waged war with substantial military force against the European Axis.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, in the drafting of final treaties, is pledged not only to take into account the recommendations here made, but not to reject any of them arbitrarily.

The United States will stand by its agreements in the Council. But if the conference should, by a two-thirds vote of the governments here represented, make a contrary recommendation, the United States will use its influence to secure the adoption of that recommendation by the Council. The United States believes that those who fought the war should make the peace.

Outline of Proposed Peace Treaty Provisions

Draft Provides Deep Slash of Italy's Power

Highlights of the treaty drafts to be considered at the Paris Peace Conference follow:

ITALY

PARIS, July 30 (AP).—Italy's once boasted war machine would be slashed to almost comic opera size and the Mussolini empire that threatened to rival Caesar's would be trimmed to be a thin boot by the draft of the proposed Italian peace treaty.

On these and other penalties for making war—notably the payment of 100 million dollars in reparations to Russia — the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France were agreed in the recommended treaty to be submitted to the 21-nation European Peace Conference.

But other disputed questions, such as the boundaries of the suggested free territory of Trieste, and reparations due to France, Yugoslavia, Greece and other victims of Italy's participation in the war were left open, although the United States offered its own solution to the Trieste question.

Despite Italy's service as an eleventh-hour cobelligerent against Germany she suffered total eclipse as a military power under the terms of the proposed treaty, and would salvage little more of its prewar prestige than the promise of a waterpower supply from territory lost to France.

The treaty would limit Italy to an army of 185,000 men and 65,000 carabinieri (military police). Her 1939 army had 2,240,000 men and 5,175,000 trained reservists.

IN place of her "Mare Nostrum" navy of 717,420 tons, Italy may have two battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 minor ships and no submarines.

Italy's air force would be slashed to 200 fighter and reconnaissance planes and 150 transport and training craft.

The treaty provides also that Italy give up title to her African territorial possessions, whose future control will be decided by the four nations represented on the Foreign Ministers' Council within a year after the proposed treaty comes into force.

France would get five thin slices of territory now on the Italian side of the two nations' border, but Italy is guaranteed access to hydroelectric power sources in the lost Alpine areas.

Yugoslavia would get "all territory east of a line known as the "French Line" in Italy—the line France proposed after an Allied commission surveyed the area—"as well as the commune of Zara" and a group of islands in the Trieste area of the Adriatic Sea.

Greece would acquire the Dodecanese Islands, which British troops are to vacate within 90 days after the ratification of the treaty. Italy waives all claims against Albania and Ethiopia as well as her commercial interests in China.

Like other former enemy nations for which draft treaties were prepared, Italy may seek membership in the United Nations upon signing the treaty.

Of Italy's disputed northeastern boundary, the 78-article treaty draft says:

"The Council of Foreign Ministers agreed that all territory east of the line known as the French line shall be ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia and the Free Territory of Trieste shall be constituted within the French line, bounded on the north by a line drawn from Duino to the French line."

Although the United States suggested a boundary limned in greatest detail, the treaty draft does not contain it, but proposes instead that an "exact line of the new frontiers" be drawn by boundary commissions responsible to the four major powers.

By contrast, the territory France would acquire is defined to the last kilometer—little St. Bernard Pass, Mont Cenis Plateau, Mont Thabor, Chaberton, and an area lumped as Upper Tinee Vesubie and Roya Valleys.

THE draft provides that Italy "shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Italian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights, including freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

Of Trieste, the draft continues:

"The integrity and independence of this free territory shall be assured by the Security Council of the United Nations. A special commission representing the four powers of the Foreign Ministers Council shall be immediately appointed to consult with representatives of Yugoslavia and Italy and to examine the whole subject and present preliminary suggestions to the peace conference. A permanent statute shall be submitted for the approval of the Security Council which will report to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"Recommendations for a provisional government and for the formation of a permanent statute shall be made by the peace conference of 21 nations in accordance with the procedure adopted at the Moscow conference.

"The provisional government and a permanent statute shall preserve the following general principles:

"1. A governor shall be appointed by the Security Council after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy.

"2. Legislative and executive authority shall be established on democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

"3. The rights of citizens shall be protected in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly including religion, language, press, schools and access to public services.

"4. Annual reports shall be submitted by the governor to the Security Council."

The reparations section of the treaty draft provides that the Soviet Union's 100 million dollar levy—over which the United States and Great Britain have expressed the fear they will have to pay that sum indirectly—must come from Italian factory tool equipment, from Italian assets in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary and from current Italian industrial production.

Deliveries from current production would be waived for two years.

"Claims put forward by other powers, in particular France, Yugoslavia, Grence, Albania and Ethiopia, will be considered at the peace conference—the draft says.

Under the draft terms, Italy would have to grant most favored nation treatment to members of the United Nations trading with her. The treaty provides that for the first 18 months the ambassadors of the four drafting powers will represent all the Allies in matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the document.

Besides restrictions on the size and equipment of its armed forces, Italy would be forbidden to maintain fortifications at the French and Yugoslav frontiers, as well as on the islands of Pantellaria—an Allied invasion stepping stone—and Pianosa, and the Pelagian islands of Lampedusa, Lamplone and Linosa. The fortification of Sicily and Sardinia would be severely restricted.

The draft provides further that "Italy shall not possess, construct or experiment with any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge, any guns with a range of over 30 kilometers (18.64 miles), sea mines of noncontact types actuated by influence mechanisms, or any torpedoes capable of being banned."

Surplus ships and war materiel would be destroyed or turned over to the Allies as provided by an unpublished annex of the treaty draft.

The army would have no more than 200 tanks and the air force would have no bombers. German or Japanese technicians would not be allowed to be employed in the Italian aircraft industry and Italy would be forbidden possession of planes of German or Japanese design.

HUNGARY

THE powers proposed to assess Hungary $300,000,000 in reparations as one price for peace.

The United States, the United Kingdom and France, however, split sharply with Russia over the rights of foreign business to operate in Hungary, which quit the war as a German satellite six months before the Allied victory.

The United States also reserved the right to fight against imposing a big debt on the country, which virtually has collapsed economically in a wave of inflation.

The four major powers agreed unanimously to crush the military power of the state to impotence.

The United States took a stand for the privileges of business men of the United Nations and won the support of the United Kingdom and France.

All four nations agreed that business firms of the United Nations should get "most favored nation" treatment in Hungary in all businesses except those which have become state monopolies, but Russia asked for special treatment for "neighboring countries."

Hungary is bounded by Russia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Russia said it "sees no reason for inclusion" of an American-British proposal for all the United Nations to have "equality of opportunity in obtaining commercial aviation rights" in Hungary.

Russia claimed 200 million dollars worth of Hungarian commodities, with another 100 million dollars worth going to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. But the proposed treaty's only major footnote stated that the United States "reserves the right to reopen this question at the peace conference."

Hungary's armed forces, once mighty enough to contribute 700,000 men to Hitler's cause, will be shrunk to one tenth of its prewar size under the treaty's military provisions. Of these 70,000 men, the treaty specifies 5000 as the maximum personnel for an airforce of 90 planes.

Another treaty clause assures the continued presence of Russian troops, already blamed by the foreign secretaries of the United States and Britain as contributing to Hungary's economic chaos. Proclaiming Russia's right to protest her communication lines to the Soviet-occupied zone of Austria, the treaty specifies that Russia may keep "such armed forces as it may need" in Hungary. Other Allied forces are to be withdrawn within 90 days of the signing of the treaty.

Hungary's frontiers will revert to prewar dimensions, with Hungary returning to Romania half of Transylvania it received in the Nazi redistribution of European territory nearly six years ago.

The United States, concern over Hungray's desperate economic position is expressed in a note after this reparations clause:

"Losses caused to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by military operations and by occupation by Hungary of these states will be indemnified by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but taking into consideration that Hungary has not only withdawn from the war against the United Nations but has also declared war on Germany, the parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Hungary not in full but only in part, namely, to the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars payable over eight years from January 20, 1945, in commodities (machine equipment, river craft, grain, etc.), the sum to be paid to the Soviet Union to amount to 200,000,000 United States dollars, and the sum to be paid to Czechoslovia and Yugoslavia to amount to $100,000,000 United States dollars.

The treaty specifically forbids Hungary's new airforce to include bombers, but the 5000 limit set on airforce personnel represents a 500-man increase over the estimated strength of Hungary's prewar air corps. Only 70 to 90 alloted planes may be combat type aircraft.

ROMANIA

THE Big Four powers agreed unanimously to return Transylvania to Romania from Hungary and charge the oil-rich German ally $300,000,000 in reparations to be paid to Russia.

The treaty draft disclosed a split with Russia and the United States dissenting from a British proposal over restoration of damage to Romania's oil industry.

The British proposed this provision in the treaty:

"The complete restoration and replacement of damaged or destroyed property belonging to United Nations Nationals engaged in the petroleum industry in Romania shall receive priority over the restoration and replacement of other property in Romania," and failing this within one year, "the Romanian government undertakes to pay convertible currency equivalent to the assessed value of the property."

(The British owned considerable interests in the Romanian oil fields.)

Britain proposed further that Romania should compensate United Nations petroleum interests for the expense of provisional repairs and should "undertake" to make he necessary alterations in the labor law to allow all employes selected by the United Nations Nationals to enter Romania and to exercise their respective profession in the petroleum industry of Romania without let or hindrance."

The United States and Russia, in notes incorporated in the draft, said the subject was covered in general clauses dealing with the restoration of Allied property in Romania and that they saw no reason to nclude any special provision for oil.

Drafts of "agreed" terms for consideration, peace conference disclosed that Romania, like other Balkan enemy countries, will be required to cut her navy and airforces to a fraction of prewar levels.

Figures proposed by the Foreign Ministers Council are:

An army of 120,000 personnel (compared to an estimated 1,800,000 in 1939, including reserves); an airforce of 150 planes and 8,000 personnel (compared to an estimated 1939 strength of 15,000); a navy of 15,000 tons and 5000 personnel; antiaircraft artillery with 5000 personnel.

What France Would Get

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Black areas in Italy along the French border would go to France under terms of the proposed Italian treaty before the Paris Conference. Areas involved are identified by the major geographical spots concerned—Little St. Bernard Pass, Mont Cenis Plateau, Mont Thabor, Chamberton, Upped Tinee Vesubio Valley and Roya Valley

Losses Finland Would Stand

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Under terms proposed for Finland at the Paris peace conference, the nation would lose to Russia the northernmost province of Petsamo (black) and the ice-free port of the same name (1). Other clauses propose a 50-year leased to the USSR of Porkkala-Udd (2) for establishment of a naval base and demilitarization of the Aaland Islands (3). Shaded areas are those obtained by Russia from Finland in 1940

Romania was forced by the Axis in 1940 to give Hungary more than half of Transylvania, an area totalling more than 12,000 square miles with an estimated 2,370,000 population. Under the proposed treaty the Axis-negotiated "Vienna Award" is nullified and the section, rich in minerals, farm lands and forests, will be returned to Romania.

ANOTHER article of the proposed treaty confirms the 1940 Soviet-Romanian agreement by which the U. S. S. R. was ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

The economic clauses in the proposed Romanian treaty were drawn in broad terms leaving it to the 21-nation Peace Conference to discuss such disputed points as the United States demand for freedom of shipping on the Danube and Russia's desire for economic concessions in the Balkans.

Under drafts of terms for consideration Romania will be required to restore all the legal rights and property of United Nations nationals. Allied and associated powers will be given the privilege of retaining any Romanian property seized "in the national interest" before Romania signed the armistice with the Allies on September 12, 1944, and turned against Germany.

Soviet Russia is the sole beneficiary for reparations. Under the proposed treaty, the USSR would get 300 million dollars payable over eight years from September 12, 1944, in commodities such as oil, grain, timber, seagoing and river craft and machinery.

The Romanian treaty, like the drafts for other former enemy states, gives Romania an opportunity eventually to become a member of the United Nations, requires the government to guarantee its people "enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

Within 90 days after the treaty becomes effective, the proposed agreement says, Allied occupation troops will be withdrawn "subject to the right of the Soviet Union to keep on Romanian territory such armed forces as it may need for the maintenance of lines of communication of the Red army with the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria."

THE treaty draft sets no restrictions on the number of such troops. Heads of diplomatic missions of Russia, the United States and Britain who now act as the Allied Control Council during the occupation, would continue to function for a period not to exceed 18 months as enforces of the treaty. Article 35 provides:

"The heads of the missions will give the Romanian government such guidance and technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure rapid and efficient compliance with the spirit and terms of the present treaty."

The lengthiest parts of the draft are the economic clauses and debate in the Peace Conference is expected to focus on the conflicting viewpoints of Russia and the western powers. Only the sections on which all of the Big Four powers agreed were made public in the proposed treaty, but discussions at two previous meetings of the Foreign Ministers Council disclosed wide differences.

Article 25 provides: "Romania recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Romania transferred by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures for facilitating such transfers."

Another economic clause provides that "Romania shall restore all the legal rights and interests in Romania of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on June 22, 1941, and shall return all property in Romania, including ships of the United Nations and their nationals, as it now exists." A footnote states that inclusion of shipping was stipulated by the British.

ANOTHER section requires Romania to "nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations property between June 22, 1941, and the coming into force of the present treaty."

The "Vienna Award" of the Transylvania area to Hungary on August 30, 1940, was followed two weeks later by the abdication of King Carol and the rise to power of Premier Ion Antonescu.

On October 19, 1940, the German occupation of Romania began under an invitation by Romania for help in "reorganizing the Romanian army."

When Germany attacked Russia on June 22, 1941, Antonesou proclaimed a "holy war" to regain Bessarabia from the Soviet Union. Romania ceased its resistance towards Russia on August 23, 1944, and entered the war against Germany.

FINLAND

LIMITATION of Finland's armed forces to small, inoffensive units designed for local defense is recommended in the Council of Foreign Ministers' draft of a peace treaty between Allied nations and Finland, Germany's partner in the war against Russia and Great Britain.

The treaty draft to be submitted to the Paris Peace Conference would limit the Finnish land army to a total strength of 34,400 personnel. The draft proposed a Finnish navy limited to a personnel strength of 4500 and a total tonnage of 10,000 and an air force, including the naval air arm, of 60 aircraft, including reserves, and personnel of 3000.

A further restriction imposed by the treaty would forbid Finland from acquiring aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

Designed to strip Finland of any ability to wage effective warfare, the treaty also would accord Russia a 50-year lease on Porkkala-Udd to establish a naval base and would cede outright to Russia the northernmost Finnish province of Petsamo, with its ice-free Arctic Ocean port of the same name, giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to exploit Arctic Ocean shipping throughout the year.

THE surrender of Petsamo, on the Russian-Finnish border, is in accordance with the Russian-Finnish armistice signed September 19, 1944.

The treaty draft takes into consideration the fact that Finland, the only Axis partner with which the United States was not at war, withdrew from World War II before Germany's fall.

Stating that Finland "bears her share of responsibility for this war," the treaty draft preamble voices an Allied desire of "concluding a treaty of peace which will form the basis of friendly relations between them and settle questions still outstanding, thereby enabling Allied and associated powers to support Finland's application to become a member of the United Nations."

The draft recommends that reparations, to be paid to Russia, shall not be in full, but shall be limited to 300 million dollars payable over an 8-year period beginning September 19, 1955. Payment shall be in commodities—including timber products, seagoing and river craft and sundry machinery.

Many of the terms previously had been agreed to by Russia and Finland in the Soviet-Finnish armistice. The armistice provided originally that the 300 million dollars reparations would be paid in six years. Generalissimo Stalin, at Finland's request, last autumn amended the armistice provisions, allowing Finland eight years in which to pay.

POLITICAL clauses of the proposed treaty include one confirming the Russian reunciation of rights to lease the Peninsula of Hango in southern Finland and the confirmation by Finland of the 50-year Soviet lease at an annual rental of five million Finnish marks (about $420,000) of the Porkkala-Udd site.

Another clause stipulates that the Aaland Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland, shall remain demilitarized.

The defeated nation, the draft proposes, "must take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Finnish jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedrom of expression, of the press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

With a wary eye toward the Germany of the future, the drafters inserted a clause pledging Finland "to cooperate fully with the United

See TEXT, Page 3, Column 1

CONFER

From Page 1

the methods the Big Four Foreign Ministers used in drafting the treaties now before the conference, for Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland.

Byrnes said frankly that if the United States alone were concerned the treaties would be far different.

But the whole keynote of his speech was (1) that the voices of all interested nations must be heard in the final peace settlement and (2) that by good will and compromise the conference must agree on treaties which will provide a firm basis for lasting European peace.

There was a minor mystery in the absence of Molotov from the plenary sessions. The Russians said he was tired.

It was announced, however, that he would address the conference tomorrow. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Foreign Minister, also will speak.

Attlee said that the conference aimed as "bringing back into the Council of the world the five erring members" for which treaties are being written. The treaties, he said, are an attempt to make a new chapter in European history, "not dwelling so much on past failures but hoping to improve the future."

Like Byrnes, he promised that Britain would consider fully all crticisms, suggestions and recommendations of the conference.

Foreign Minister Wang of China asked that (1) military clauses of the peace treaties be not made unduly severe; (2) territorial, political and economic clauses be fully discussed and some of Italy's colonies either be given immediate independence or be put under a U. N. trusteeship.

The carrying out of point 3, Wang said, would "inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of millions of people elsewhere awaiting early and full realization of their legitimate aspirations."

Molotov Backs Byrnes On 'Open' Conference

The proposal to make the whole Paris peace conference open to the press is a revolutionary step in the history of formal diplomacy.

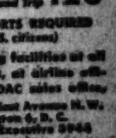
The proposal, made by Secretary Byrnes yesterday, was voted without a single dissent by the rules committee. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, first to second Byrnes' motion, indicated that Russia was seeking understanding of its policies.

BELLOWS CRUZAN RUM
DISTILLED FROM WHOLE CANE JUICE

THIS light West Indies Rum from the Island of St. Croix, has a soft, delicate rum flavor.

GOLD LABEL is preferred for Cuba Libres, Planters Punch, etc., WHITE LABEL for Daiquiris. Use either one for Rum Collins.

4/5 Quart • 86 Proof



Bellows & Company
IMPORTERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1830
New York • Colorado Springs • Chicago

B·O·A·C
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
LUXURY SKYWAY TO
Bermuda
FLIGHTS EVERY MON • THURS • SAT.
Direct from Baltimore, spacious 60-passenger Boeing flying boats
NEW, REDUCED FARES
$70 One Way $126 Round Trip
NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED (by U. S. citizens)
BOAC booking facilities at all travel agents, at airline offices, or at BOAC sales offices
1223 Connecticut Avenue N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone Executive 5944
OVER THE ATLANTIC AND ACROSS THE WORLD

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MARRIAGE?

One in five now breaks up. (In the 20-to 30-year group nearly one in three!) In August Reader's Digest, Philip Wylie claims that men marry with sex—*instead of fatherhood*—on the mind, and women with a juvenile, unrealistic concept of romantic love. There is only ONE basis on which he believes a lasting marriage can be built. Read what it is

Also in this issue

An old way to new life. The broker was killing himself with drink. The elderly woman had but "a few weeks to live." Then each discovered a simple, healing truth. Inspiring, true stories showing how in helping others *we help ourselves most.*

Tomorrow's house—is this it? Circular. Made of aluminum, stainless steel, and plastics. 4 rooms, 2 baths. Can be erected in 16 man-days. May be mass-produced for only $3700. Story of Buckminster Fuller's house—which the public is now testing—and its countless advantages.

Deathbed miracle. Life after death? He didn't believe in *that!* And then—as he lay dying—something happened to show him he'd been wrong. Signe Toksvig tells of her lovable, skeptic father... and of the miracle that changed his mind at the end.

Healtime madness. Dinner should be eaten in peace—but that's the time Dad usually picks to comment on Junior's report card, or Mother's handling of the budget. Here's what bickering does to the stomachs of all... why food eaten under strain does more harm than good.

There are 36 articles of lasting interest, condensed to save your time, in this issue.

GET THE AUGUST
Reader's Digest
NOW ON NEWSSTANDS

BEAT HEAT FATIGUE!

Summer's most delicious drink is also rich in natural dextrose . . . can give you as much as 26% more energy for work or play.

Welch's GRAPE JUICE

BOTTLED IN BOND
OLD FITZGERALD
THE BOUQUET BOURBON
OLD FASHIONED
but still in style
100 Proof . . . Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey
Stitzel-Weller Distillery, Inc. . . Shively, Kentucky

Partial Text of Peace Treaty Draft Submitted at Paris

TEXT, from Page 2

Nations in order to insure Germany may not be able to take any action outside German territory tending toward or facilitating her rearmament."

BULGARIA

THE proposed Bulgarian peace treaty drafted by the four-power Foreign Ministers leaves unanswered the question of the Bulgarian-Greek frontier and the amount of reparations which Bulgaria must pay to Yugoslavia and Greece.

The ministers recommended that Bulgarian frontiers follow those which existed on January 1, 1941, but attached a footnote recommending that the Greek-Bulgarian frontier be considered tentative "until the governments of Greece and Bulgaria have had an opportunity to present to the peace conference or to the Council of Foreign Ministers their respective views on this subject."

Bulgaria, which also fought against the Allies in the first World War, lost her Thracian territory to Greece in the treaty which ended that conflict. Some of this territory was "assigned" back to Bulgaria by the Nazis when they entered that country on March 3, 1941.

THE Foreign Ministers recommended that Bulgaria be forced to pay only part of the losses which her military operations caused to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Bulgaria declared war on Britain and the United States December 13, 1941, but stated she was neutral in the German-Russian war. Russia refused to recognize this neutrality, and declared war on Bulgaria.

The little nation of 6,700,000 population left the side of the tottering Nazis on September 5, 1944, and asked for an armistice. Two days later, she declared war on Germany.

It was in recognition of this switch to Allied ranks that the ministers recommended that her restitution to Greece and Yugoslavia be "not in full, but only in part."

The proposed treaty authorized Bulgaria to maintain a land army, including frontier troops, of 55,000 men; antiaircraft artillery forces of 1800 men; a navy of 3500 men and ships with a tonnage totaling 7250, and an air force of 90 planes, of which not more than 70 may be combat types, and 5200 men.

The treaty would prohibit the military training of any persons not included in the above totals, and would prohibit the manufacture of war materials in excess of those required for the limited arms forces.

THE TREATY draft also states that Bulgaria must obtain for all its citizens "freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

The United States and Britain have contended that the present Communist-dominated Bulgarian government does not represent adequately all democratic elements of the country, and have refused to recognize the government, headed by Simon Georgiev.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has said the United States would not conclude a peace treaty with the Bulgarian government, as now constituted.

Yielding to pressure of opposing groups, the Bulgarian government has announced that a constituent assembly will be elected October 27. A referendum will be held November 8 to decide whether the country will continue as a monarchy or become a republic. A council of regency has been acting for 9-year-old King Simeon II, who succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, King Boris, in 1943.

The treaty draft provides that all forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Bulgaria not later than 90 days after the signing of the treaty.

Romanian Put-and-Take

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Terms proposed by Big Four Allied powers at the Paris Peace Conference give Transylvania back to Romania. The area was taken by Hungary in 1940 under the Axis-negotiated "Vienna Award." Romania would lose Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, ceded to Russia in 1940, and southern Dobruja, ceded to Bulgaria.

Clothing Price Rise Predicted; Dealers Won't Name the Time

By John F. Gerrity
Post Reporter

Washington merchants yesterday said that clothing prices here would go skyhigh, but none would make any definite forecast as to when new prices would go into effect.

Spokesmen for most of the city's large clothing and department stores said that the answer to the new price picture would be forthcoming immediately after OPA issued new price ceilings for cotton fabrics. Cotton is the basic product in 65-70 per cent of all clothes made.

Industry officials and OPA officials were tied up all day yesterday in price conferences but no decision was reached, OPA said.

However, an official of the Women's Wear Daily, a clothing trade publication, said that cotton manufacturers expected a 15 to 20 per cent boost for cotton fabrics over the June 30 price levels.

If this increase is approved, it will be reflected by an immediate rise in the cost of all finished cotton clothes, ranging between 7 and 15 per cent, he said.

Another breakthrough in the prices of some articles of men's wear came yesterday when OPA raised retail ceiling prices an average of 8 per cent on leather coats, mackinaw overcoats, wool shirts and similar garments.

Other Price Changes

Other developments in the fast-moving price picture, locally and nationally, were:

1. Wholesale butter and poultry prices here rose a cent and a cent and a half, respectively, since Saturday. Local wholesalers yesterday were paying 68 cents a pound for butter and 39 cents a pound for chickens.

2. Cattle prices hit an all-time high at the Chicago Stockyards when several carloads of top grade beef sold for $27.50 a hundredweight. This was 50 cents higher than the previous record set at Lancaster, Pa., July 16.

3. One major cigarette manufacturer, Ligget & Myers Tobacco Co., makers of Chesterfield and other brands, raised the prices of cigarettes 4½ cents a carton, effective today.

4. OPA postponed further consideration of a proposed price hike for bread of one-cent-a-loaf until August 20. The postponement was made, pending President Truman's new Price Decontrol Board's decision on whether to restore price ceilings on wheat and other grains.

5. Robert J. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the Washington Restaurant Association said that revised menu prices of local restaurants "will probably show increases of no more than 10 per cent on all noncontrolled items."

As the price of dairy products, poultry and meat inched upward, Henry L. Males, chief of the Dairy Products and Poultry Division, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, said that wholesalers "were reporting extremely slow movements of their stocks."

"Housewives apparently are just refusing to pay these prices, because wholesalers are simply not making deliveries to retailers," he declared.

Males also said that he had been informed that large midwest creameries were holding back butter supplies in the hope that the butter price would stabilize at even higher levels than the 68 cents a pound they were quoting yesterday.

He said that no full carload orders from wholesalers were being accepted by the creameries.

He further said that large institutional buyers, like Government Services, Inc., which operates 65 departmental cafeterias, were flatly refused when they tried to purchase carload lots of butter.

Large Poultry Stocks

As for poultry, Males said that between 2 and 3 million chickens were being held in Delmarva Peninsula dressing plants, but he attributed large inventories to record breaking production, rather than to buyers' resistance. Dressing plants, loaded to capacity, are no longer accepting chicken deliveries, Males added.

In addition to the one-cent-a-loaf increase on bread bakery industry representatives also petitioned OPA for a 25 per cent increase on bissuits and crackers. Bread was raised a cent a loaf last month to compensate bakers for increased flour and labor costs.

Besides forecasting sharp increases in women's dresses and men's suit, Washington merchants said that a "terrific increase" was certain for shoes.

Estimates of the increase, expected "probably by fall," in shoe prices ranged from 15 to 25 per cent. Shoe prices were previously boosted 5 per cent by OPA last month.

The merchants also said all leather goods—belts, gloves and leather ornaments and accessories—would undergo the same price increase.

Shop operators said that their manufacturers had advised them that coat and suit linings, made principally from rayon, would probably be scarce and cost about 15 per cent more than on June 30.

Alexandrian Made Acting Director Of Game Board

Richmond, Va., July 30 (AP).—William S. Snow of Alexandria, a member of the State Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, will serve as acting executive director of th ecommission pending the appointment of a successor to Talbott E. Clarke, who has resigned, according to Beverley S. Stras, of Tazewell, commission chairman.

Stras announced Snow's designation as acting director yesterday, after receiving Clarke's resignation, designated Snow for the position at its meeting here last Friday.

Snow previously served as acting head of the commission prior to Clarke's appointment in December, 1942. Clarke announced his resignation Sunday because of ill health.

25 Choirs in Hampton Festival of Music

Hampton Institute, Va., July 30 (Spl.).—Forty-five choirs from nine cities will join forces here at Ogden Hall on August 8 for the opening night of the Tiwedater Choral Festival. The following evening a select group of performers will for ma choir for a program given entirely to the compositions of the late Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett.

Dr. James Elmo Dorsey, chairman of the department of music at North Carolina College for Negroes, is director of the two-week Choral Institute which is producing the program. Featured performers in the festival and assistants to Dr. Dorsey in the institute, are Ernest Hayes, assistant professor and organist at Hampton, and Mrs. Vivian Flagg Colter of the summer school staff, who is instructor in music at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

PRIMARY

From Page 1

by James C. Tate, former Army major, who is appealing for the veterans' vote; and by Frank M. Hurst, a basket merchant, who is running on a platform for simplification of the Federal Government.

Primary Victory Expected

Smith supporters anticipate their candidate will encounter little difficulty in emerging from next Tuesday's primaries at the top of the Congressional heap. Smith has made a habit of beating out the opposition since his election first met a party contest, in 1938.

Once assured of a Congressional seat, Smith is expected to turn his energies to acquiring the nomination as Senator, and as running mate for Senator Harry Flood Byrd. Byrd's political partner will be chosen by convention in Richmond, in September, and Smith is by no means the only candidate who has been mentioned for the post.

He must win over men like incumbent Thomas Granville Burch, named to fill out Senator Carter Glass's unexpired term after the death of the senior Senator earlier this year. Burch has the support of his own district for the Senatorial post, and might reconsider his decision to retire to private life.

Robertson in Contest

He must win out, also, over Representative A. Willis Robretson, Seventh Congressional District, and William Wright, chairman of the State Conservation Commission, either of whom may emerge as a powerful candidate for the job.

Other considerations which may weigh heavily against Smith in his bid for top political billing in Virginia are his stand on labor, and the fact that his district as too far north to strike a fair balance with Senator Byrd in over-all State representation. (Senator Byrd is from the Winchester are; Smith is a resident of Alexandria.)

Smith has been credited, more than any one man, with the passage of the Smith-Connally Act, wartime labor control law. He criticized and opposed such legislation as the National Labor Relations Act and the Wages and Hours Act.

Whether Senator Byrd, who is fighting out his own campaign on the grounds that the CIO Political Action Committee is trying to invade Virginia politics, would welcome Smith's antilabor stand, or whether he would rather have as running mate a middle-of-the-roader to draw more votes to his standard is an open question.

In any case, surest bet at this stage is that Judge Smith will conduct his senatorial campaign quietly. He believes that most can be accomplished with the least fanfare.

Arthur Dawson, Post's Arlington Writer, Dies

Arthur Dawson, 64, who for more than 20 years was the Arlington correspondent for The Washington Post, died last evening at his home, 2812 N. 16th st., in Colonial Village.

A well known figure in Arlington for years, Dawson had been a semiinvalid since suffering a paralytic stroke early in 1945.

Before assuming his duties with The Post, Dawson was a torpedo inspector at the old Navy Yard.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Alice Gertrude and two sons, James W. of Arlington and George H. Dawson of Alexandria.

Idemnity Arouses Italian Diplomat

Paris, July 30 (U.P.).—One of the highest Italian diplomats at the 21-nation peace conference asserted agrily today, "our 20 months of co-belligerency went for nothing."

The diplomat, who had examined the complete draft of the Italian peace treaty, said the economic clauses will cost Italy 666-billion-lire (about $3,300,000,000) she had not expected to pay.

"It is most difficult, from reading the treaty, to understand just how the treaty could have been more stringent if Italy had never fought the Germans," the diplomat said. "This is particularly true in reference to the economic clauses."

Proposed Yugoslavian Gain

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Under terms of proposed treaty for Italy on the agenda of the Paris Peace Conference, that nation would be stripped of territory east of the "French Line," and Yugoslavia would gain the area. Shaded portion is to be considered free territory of Trieste

COFFEE

From Page 1

place funds he had taken out of his own savings ot run his 1938 campaign.

Under questioning, Coffee said he had saved $3000 in safe deposit boxes out of his own money toward that campaign and it was that he was replacing with the proceeds from the check.

Cofffee and Ferguson repeatedly clashed about the correct interpretation of the election laws in regard to campaign contributions.

Cites His Letters

"Good God, gentlemen," Coffee burst out, "if there had been anything underhanded about this deal, would I have accepted a check or written any letters about it?

"If a man wants to employ underhanded methods he doesn't write letters and he takes his money in cash."

Repeatedly Coffee emphasized that the story that he had accepted $2500 for "service rendered" had been "motivated in politics and saturated by political bias."

Mentions Brewster

He said he regretted that Senator Owen Brewster (R., Me.) was not present at the hearing to listen to the answers to charges he had brought.

Reviewing how the story came to be made public in Washington, Coffee said it was sent by the Republican Committee of Washington State to the Republican National Committee which in turn gave it to Senator Brewster. Brewster requested the Committee to make an investigation but the Committee had made no commitment.

"Then," said Coffee, "Senator Brewster saw fit to try my case in the newspapers." Repeatedly Coffee stressed the fact that he appeared before the committee at his own request.

The last witness of the afternoon yesterday was General Brehon Somervell, retired, who headed the Army Services of Supply during the war.

Somervell said that he had no recollection of any dealings in connection with the Anderson contract.

"I would say there was no amount of inordinate pressure put on us," Somervell said, after he reviewed papers connected with the case.

Holman on Stand

Rufus Holman, former Republican Senator from Oregon, proceded Somervell to the stand. He testified that in order to aid two of his constituents, Richard Rushlight and Charles Hall, of Portland, Ore., who were to be subcontractors for Anderson, he had tried to help Anderson get the War Department contract.

Holman said that Anderson was the low bidder and that he had always felt that the low bidder should b egiven a contract.

Baby Born in New York On Real Texas Soil

New York, July 30 (U.P.).—Jack Geddie, a native Texan, wanted his child born on Texas soil—even though his wife was scheduled to enter a Brooklyn hospital.

His father sent him a box of "godd old Texas dirt." A cooperative physician today let him put the box under the delivery table before he delivered a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Geddie.

LYNCH

From Page 1

proper action of Georgia civil authorities.

"This crime is an affront to decent Americanism. Only due process of law sustains our claim to orderly self-government. I call upon all our citizens to repudiate mob rule and to assist the authorities to bring these criminals to justice. The lives and liberties of none of us are safe when forces of terror operate outside the laws of God and man.

"I have talked with the President regarding this case and he has expressed to me his horror at the crime, and his sympathy for the families of the victims. He has asked that the repartment report its progress in the investigation and proceed with all its resources to investigate this and any other crimes of oppression to ascertain if any federal statute can be applied to the apprehension and prosecution of the criminals."

Meanwhile both State and Federal agents were getting nowhere in Walton County. The people simply were not talking and there seemed to be no clew to the men who dragged the four victims out of a car on a country road and shot them to death.

$12,500 Rewards Offered

Maj. W. E. Spencer of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation put out 5000 handbills, trying to tempt an informer with $12,500 in rewards.

The National Negro Congress here was getting out leaflets urging citizens to telephone President Truman and the Attorney General to demand action.

More than 200 members of the National Association of Colored Women marched to the White House from the Metropolitan M. E. Church, led by 15 delegates from Georgia.

NEW Treatment Gives GREATER RELIEF

COMPLETELY REMOVES CORNS

If you are not getting complete relief from painful corns and quick easy painless removal, then try the new Keyes Pads and Plasters.

These patented protective pads and removing plasters are so much better you'll be amazed. The worse your corn the more satisfaction you will get. They give complete relief when many others fail.

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

Their downy-soft, adhesive coated virgin wool forms itself around the corn. Adjustable in size and thickness. Complete relief is yours while separate medicated plasters safely, surely and completely remove every trace of your corn. Then pad alone keeps corns away. Nothing else to buy. Flesh colored, inconspicuous, easy to use. Don't come off in bath. Used by many leading foot doctors. Try these wonderful, new pads and enjoy the many outstanding features not found in others. If you don't judge them far better than any others return the empty package for double your money back. Introductory offer gives you 12 pads and 16 plasters for only 23c

Double YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU DON'T JUDGE THEM BETTER!

KEYES PADS and PLASTERS for Corns, Callouses and Bunions

Peace Parley Chief's Life Not Happy One

Paris, July 30 (U.P.).—The unhappiest delegate at the second day of the 21-nation peace conference undoubtedly is the handsome, dapper provisional President of France, Georges Bidault.

As temporary president, Bidault must sit at all times on the high, throne-like rostrum in the airless, sweltering Senate chambers of Luxembourg Palace.

Other delegates, happily, can space the interminable speeches and droning translations by leaving the semi-circular rows of seats from a breath of fresh air and a cooling drink.

As the session began, Bidault sat straight-backed and alert, paying strict attention to all speakers. As time wore on his head slumped to his hands and he heid himself up with effort. When he finally stepped down from the stand at 6 p. m., his smart, London suit was damp and wrinkled, his collar sweat-stained.

High up in the press galleries on the htird floor some 300 newspaper men of 20-odd nations suffered along with Bidault.

Down on the floor some delegates were more brave—or more dutiful—than others.

Although Secretary of State James F. Byrnes stepped out once of twice, he returned quickly and sat through most of the monotonous Russian readings. On the desk in front of him was an open copy of "The New Yorker."

An Indian delegate and his magnificently turbaned neighbor leafed with interest through a copy of "Time." Some benches away a Chinese delegate impassively read "Newsweek."

Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King, his bald head shining, made occasional notes.

But during the long speech of the leader of the Chinese delegation, King's patience failed and he moved out.

Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky was probably the most attentive delegate. Vishinsky left the room but once and then stayed to the end.

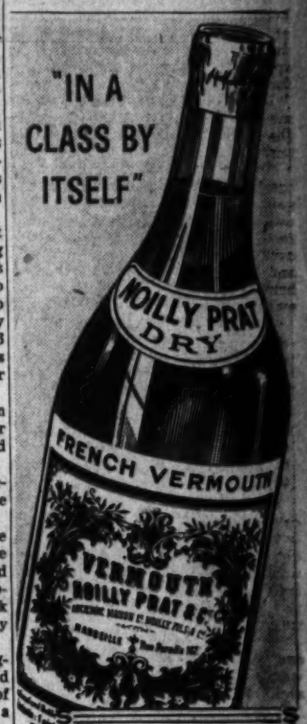
Claiborne Ferry Still in Drydock

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—The Romancoke-Claiborne ferry, which has been in drydock for several months, will be back in operation on Chesapeake Bay toward the end of September, Robert Reindollar, State Roads Commissioner, said today.

He said strikes in Midwestern manufacturing plants had delayed delivery of motor parts for the Romanocke ferry as well as for the Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, new Matapeake-Sandy Point ferry boat.

The Romancoke ferry is being converted from a coal-burning steamer to a Diesel-powered boat, Reindollar said, adding that the motor parts are scheduled to leave the factory the latter part of this week. It will take at least 30 days to install the parts, he said.

"IN A CLASS BY ITSELF"



For a Perfect Cocktail... There's No Comparison

There is no other vermouth like Noilly Prat. Its inimitable taste is derived from a unique type of basic wine and unique techniques of infusing it with rare herbs. The outstanding dry vermouth since 1800, its perfecting influence on a dry Martini or dry Manhattan is unrivalled. Always use the best... Noilly Prat.

IMPORTED by SHAW

NEW YORK 17, N. Y. SOLE U. S. AGENTS

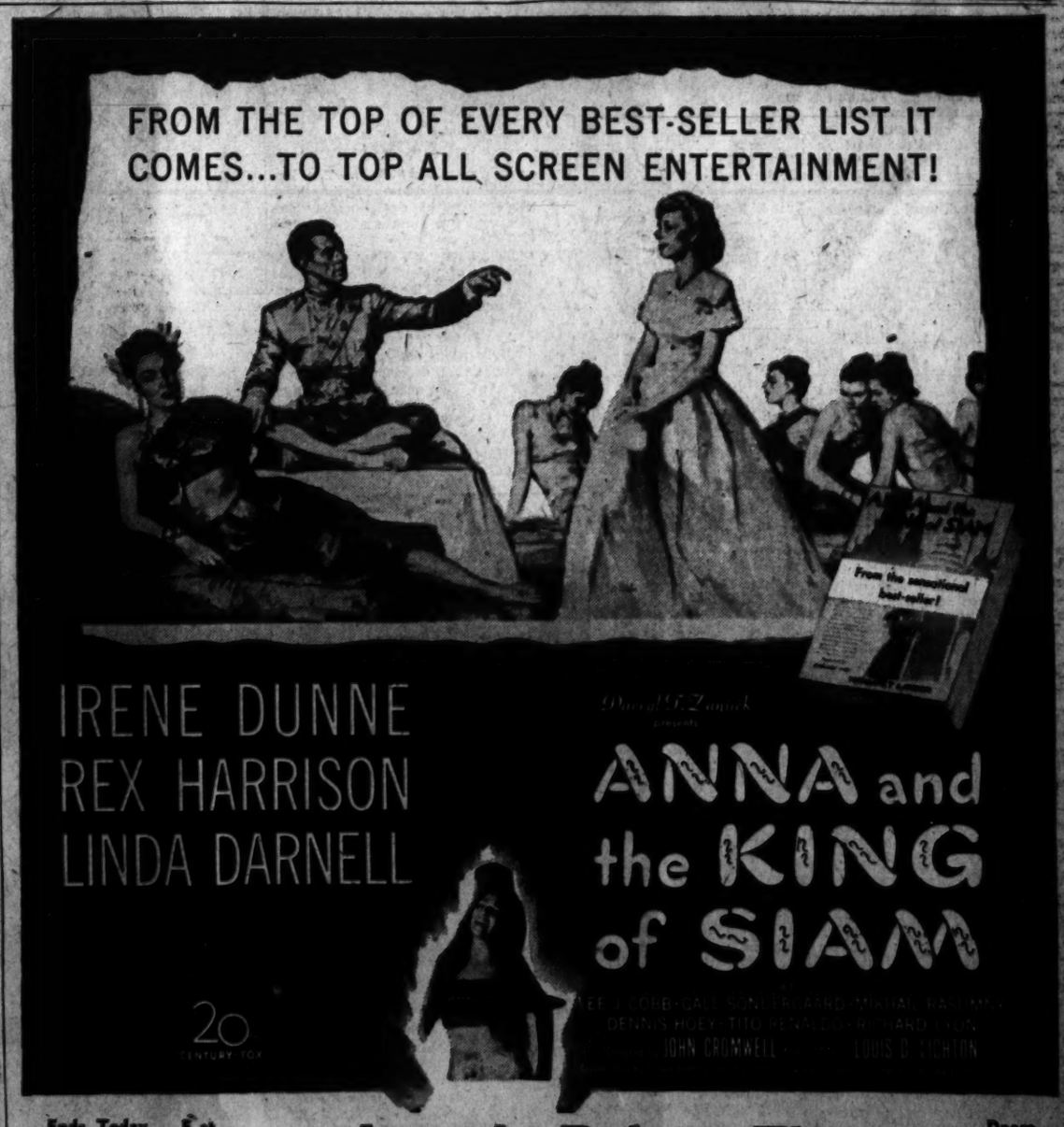
MOONLIGHTS

Streamliner S. S. MT. VERNON
Marshall Hall Park
2 trips daily—10 A. M., 2 P. M., 8:30 P.M. Free Admission, 450-acre park. Rides, amusements. FREE picnic grove. Adults, 70c rd. trip. Children under 12, 40c.

MOUNT VERNON
2 Trips Daily, by the cool water route, 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Adults, 70c. Admission to grounds, 50c; Children, 40c. Under 12, free admission to grounds.

Free Dancing NIGHTLY 8:30
DONNELLY JAMES His Songs and His Music
NEW 7-PIECE ORCHESTRA

WILSON LINE
7TH ST. WHARVES • NA 2440


FROM THE TOP OF EVERY BEST-SELLER LIST IT COMES...TO TOP ALL SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT!
From the sensational best-seller!
IRENE DUNNE
REX HARRISON
LINDA DARNELL
ANNA and the KING of SIAM
20 CENTURY FOX

Ends Today "Easy to Wed"

F at 13th

Loew's Palace Thurs.

Doors Open 10:30 A.M.

Hutchinson Assails Byrd's 'Narrowness'

Richmond, Va., July 30 (AP).—Martin A. Hutchinson declared tonight that while he had never charged Senator Harry Flood Byrd with being "an intentional, all-out isolationist . . . the isolationists' satisfaction with him must be traced to the narrowness of viewpoint, lack of foresight, and personal bad feeling against the Roosevelt administration which have been responsible for some of his worst votes."

In his semifinal radio campaign speech for the Democratic nomination for Byrd's Senate seat in next Tuesday's primary, the Richmond attorney attacked the Senator's record with respect to aid to the farmer, the neutrality act, the recent loan to Britain, support of the Democratic Party's national candidates and promised to make public later this week documentary evidence of Byrd's "interferences in the State government, his intervention with members of the General Assembly."

World Task Ahead

On the international score, Hutchinson asserted that the Congresses serving between 1947 and 1953—in which Senators elected this year will serve—would have as their most important task the restoration of world-wide peace. Failure in that objective, he added, could mean something "that the news from Bikini should keep ever before our eyes."

And in this connection, Hutchinson said that early in the current campaign "the people of Virginia were shocked to read that the notorious Gerald L. K. Smith and his America First organization, specialists in isolationism, rabble-rousing, and race-hatred, had endorsed my opponent for reelection to the Senate."

"Let me say at once," the Richmonder added, "that the Senator very promptly and very properly repudiated that endorsement. I have no intention of picturing him as in any way allied or affiliated with those men; I am confident he detests them as much as I do. But it is a sobering thought for Virginians that their Senator's record should have won the approval of such an organization, that they should desire his retention in office as something which would further their own ends.

Cites 'Foresight Lack'

"I have never charged the Senator with being an intentional, all-out isolationist. He has voted consistently for reciprocal trade treaties; he voted for the Bretton Woods agreement and for UN. The isolationists' satisfaction with him must be traced to the narrowness of viewpoint, lack of foresight, and personal bad feeling against the Roosevelt Administration which have been responsible for some of his worst votes.

"If these terms seem too harsh, let me ask you to remember that he was quoted as explaining his opposition, in November, 1941, to repeal of the Neutrality Act, by saying that Roosevelt wouldn't crack down on labor. To most of us that explanation sounds even worse than the vote itself."

Hutchinson said, in reference to a recent statement by the Senator who said he foresaw the dangers of the veto power in the United Nations charter and did his best to persuade United States delegates at San Francisco to oppose that provision, that dire consequences would have followed had the Senator's advice been followed in 1944.

"Not only would the Soviet Union, in all human probability, have stayed out of UNO but most of our commentators were agreed that the United States Senate would have rejected the charter as it formerly rejected the covenant of the League of Nations. In other words, UNO, like Social Security and crop control, would never have come into being had the Senator's wisdom been heeded."

Hutchinson went on to say that his same criticism applied to Byrd's "much-advertised generosity in supporting Senator Taft's proposal to substitute for the British loan a gift of half the sum involved."

Danish Frigate Leaves Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., July 30 (AP).—The Danish navy's frigate Holger Danske shoved off for Denmark—via Bermuda—this afternoon after the brigade of midshipment at the U. S. Naval Academy accepted a bandolier and dirk from a member of the frigate's company.

Presentation of the gift in behalf of the visitors, who arrived here four days ago, was made by Midshipman Wilhelm Christensen of the Danish navy.

In a ceremony in Tecumseh court attended by high-ranking officers, midshipman William K. Yates, San Gabriele, Calif., accepted the gifts on behalf of the brigade. The bandolier and dirk have comprised a part of the Danish midshipman's uniform since 1801.

Culpeper Principal Accepts New Post

Culpeper, Va., July 30 (Spl.).—Charles Edward May, principal of the Culpeper High School, has given his resignation to Superintendent Paul V. Hounshell, effective August 1, and has accepted a place on the faculty of Bridgewater College in the Shenandoah valley. Mr. May and his family, moved to Culpeper a year ago from his home near Bridgewater.

Veteran on College Staff

Westminster, Md., July 30 (AP).—Jack E. Hansma, Army veteran, has been appointed assistant professor of physical education at Western Maryland College. He obtained his master's degree at the University of Michigan.

SHOOTING 'INDIANS'.—Marksman Ernie Lind uses a .22 rifle and an average of 250 bullets to "draw" an Indian head in three minutes' time. His wife, Dot, also an expert shot, hands him magazines of loaded cartridges.

Md. Asylums Understaffed, Figures Show

By the Associated Press

Maryland's five State mental institutions, which in 1944 had an average daily total of 6,926 patients, had no psychologists in any of the hospitals that year, and altogether only 32 doctors and superintendents and 12 graduate nurses, the United States Census Bureau reported yesterday.

The State had 700 employes in mental hospitals or a ratio of 101.1 per 1000 patinents, the census bureau said in a report which stated that the national ratio of employes to patinents was "the lowest in the entire period between 1935 and 1944."

Maryland spent $288.93 per patient in 1944, or a total of $20,001,137 for salaries, wages, provisions, fuel and other maintenance.

The five hospitals were overcrowded by a daily average of 541 patients, or 6.3 per cent in excess of capacity.

Virginia to Train Vets as Attendants

Richmond, Va., July 30 (AP).—The State Department of Education has approved four State Mental Hospitals for on-the-job training of war veterans as institutional attendants.

Approval was announced yesterday for training at Eastern State, Williamsburg; Southwestern State, Marion, Western State, Staunton, and Central State Hospital for Negroes, Petersburg.

Trainees enrolling at the institutions will be required to undergo instruction for two years under qualified instructors, and will receive compensation from the State Hospital Board while in training, plus a bonus from the board of education's veterans training fund. The bonus will be an amount sufficient to bring the trainee's pay to the level of experienced attendants in the lower pay brackets.

Dr. J. E. Barrett, commissioner of mental hygiene and hospitals saw the action, together with pay increases for hospital attendants, as a possible solution to the manpower problem in the mental hospitals.

Dr. Barrett sent instructions yesterday to hospital heads authorizing pay increases for lower bracket attendants which would boost the minimum pay to $71 per month plus maintenance.

He expressed a hope that the increased salary allowances, authorized by Governor Tuck and to be made effective August 1, would attract war veterans and others to the hospitals' service.

4 Violent Deaths In Berryville Area

Berryville, Va., July 30 (Spl.).—The fourth violent death since Friday occured here last night when Charles Clayton Edwards, 28, was killed when a car he was driving plunged off an overhead bridge and dropped 20 feet to the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks at Gaylord.

The third death also a occured yesterday when Yewis Henry Smot, 35, died of a bullet wound in the chest stated to have been self inflicted. Members of the family stated he had been brooding over ill health.

Accidents since Friday have also taken the life of Robert Burner, struck and killed by a car, and Sidney Allen Locke, killed by a train near Boyce.

Union Official Held for Jury In 'Riot' Case

Hagerstown, Md., July 30 (AP).—Charged with inciting to riot, Bert W. Bothe, 27, international representative of the UAW-CIO, was ordered held in $1000 bond for action of the november grand jury at a preliminary hearing today before Magistrate Martin V. B. Bostetter.

Magistrate Bostetter denied a plea of I. Duke Avnet, Bothe's attorney, that the bond was "excessive" and that it be reduced.

The hearing was the outgrowth of last Tuesday's picketing at the Pangborn Corp., at which time Bothe was arrested by Police Chief Max W. Rickard for not ordering pickets off a private plant driveway.

Rickard testified he arrested the union leader after a verbal clash over the propriety of permitting pickets to cross the Pangborn private driveway. Rickard said Bothe told him, "if it is total war you want, you'll get it."

The police said Bothe caused no trouble but refused to order his pickets off the driveway.

Meanwhile, approximately 450 production workers were on their eighth day of a strike at the plant, which manufactures sandblasting machinery.

Joseph E. Craig, president of UAW-CIO Local 842, said the strike would continue until the company meets demands for a new contract including wage boosts, a change in grievance, and seniority rights.

Danville Expands Taxi Service In Bus Strike

Danville, Va., July 30 (AP).—City officials moved today to enable local and outside taxicabs to offer increased service to Danville residents with this city's bus transportation at a standstill.

Safety Director E. F. Bragg, announced last night that taxicabs would be permitted to use bus stops, normally banned by city ordinance, during the strike of bus drivers of the Danville Traction & Power Co.

Bragg said also that the city would grant temporary permits to taxicabs from nearby areas in an effort to increase transportation facilities during the emergency.

The bus drivers, members of the United Drives, CIO, parked their buses yesterday afternoon, and a spokesman of the local chapter of the union charged the company with "coercive action." The current contract between the company and an estimated 50 union members will expire at midnight tomorrow. Negotiations on a new contract were broken off last Friday.

Draft Quota Set At 613 in Md.

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—The September draft quota in Maryland, first since the draft holiday was declared two months ago, calls for 613 men.

Col. Henry C. Stanwood, State director of Selective Service, said the quota will be made up largely of men who have held occupational deferments.

As of July 1, there were approximately 3200 non-fathers holding occupational deferments, the majority of them over 25 years of age. There are 1,852 men classified as 1-A.

At the waretime induction peak, in March, 1943, some 9414 Marylanders were called monthly.

Livestock and Produce

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, July 30 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 7500, total, 10,000; few early sales good and choice 180-230 lbs. steady at 22.00, but later trade fairly active with general market 25 to 50 cents higher than Monday on all weights including sows; bulk good and choice 170-260 lbs., 22.00@22.50, top 22.50; most good and choice 260-330 lbs. 21.75@22.25; bulk good and choice sows, 20.25@20.75; few heavies 20.00 and few choice lightweights 21.00; prospects good clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 8000, total, 8000; salable cattle, receipts, 1000, total, 1000; good and choice weighty steers and choice yearlings strong; other grade steers and all heifers steady; yearlings and light steers grading low-good and better predominated in crop; top, 27.50, new all-time high, paid for 1153 and 1340-lb. choice and prime bullocks; choice yearlings, 26.00; mixed offerings, 25.75; heifers, 23.00; bulk grain fed steers and yearlings, 21.50@26.00; beef cows and bulls slow; canner and cutter cows and vealers steady; cutter cows 9.50 down and vealers 10.00 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 3000, total, 3000; two cars just being yarded; scattered early bids and sales spring lambs 25 cents higher; few good and choice natives, 21.25 go city butcher; some held higher or around 21.50; early sales good and choice shorn slaughter ewes around steady at 9.65.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, July 30 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—CATTLE—Receipts, 100; representative classes active, steady with Monday; load averags and top good grass-fat steers around 1200 lbs., 20.75, with two out at 19.00; medium beef cows, 12.50@14.00; odd high-yielding individuals to 16.00; common, 10.50@12.00; canners and cutters, 7.50@10.00, largely 8.00 up; good weighty sausage bulls, 13.50@14.00; light and medium weight, 10.50@13.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 125; vealers active, steady with Monday; practical top, 18.00; mixed lots good and choice 120-320-lb. vealers, 17.00; common and medium, 12.00@16.50; culls downward 9.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 350; active after slow start; all barrows, gilts and sows 25 cents higher than Monday; practical top, 22.75; good and choice barrows and gilts from 150-350 lbs., 22.75; 350-300 lbs., 22.00; 300 lbs. and up, 20.50; good and choice sows, 19.50. The above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 75; spring lambs fairly active, steady with Monday; practical top, 18.00; mixed lots good and choice 70-100-lb. spring lambs, 17.00@18.00; mixed lots medium and good, 14.50@17.00; common around 12.00 and culls downward to 10.00; slaughter ewes slow, steady with Monday's decline; good and choice shorn slaughter ewes, 7.00; common and medium, 3.00@6.50.

Richmond Market

Richmond, Va., July 30 (AP) (U. S. Department of Agriculture) (prices represent sales on wholesale market).

Fruits and Vegetables

WHITE POTATOES—Receipts moderate; market about steady; U. S. No. 1, Virginia, New Jersey and Long Island, 100-lb. sacks, 2.35@3.00.

ORANGES—Receipts light; market firm; California, standard boxs, 6.50@6.85.

ONIONS—Receipts heavy; market dull; 50-lb. sacks, Illinois and New Jersey, 1.75@2.35; Virginia, 1.00@2.00.

CABBAGE—Receipts moderate; market dull; North Carolina and Virginia, 50-lb. sacks, 1.00@1.50.

SNAP BEANS—Receipts moderate; market firm; North Carolina and Virginia, hampers, 2.50@3.50.

PEACHES—Receipts liberal; market steady; North Carolina and Virginia, U. S. No. 1, bushel baskets, Elberta, 2.75@3.50, some as low as 2.00; Georgia Belle, 3.00@3.00.

EGGS (Prices paid not to producers, f. o. b. Richmond)—Receipts light; market firm. Whites and browns, U. S. grade A, large, 45@47; U. S. grade A, medium, 40@41; U. S. grade B, large, 38@40; U. S. grade C, 30@31; 35 lbs. and up, 3538; pullets, 29.

Livestock

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts moderate; market steady; demand slow; broilers and fryers, colored, mostly 32; colored fowl, 25@26; Leghorn fowl, 20@21; old roosters, 18.

HOGS—Market steady with Monday on all weights and sows; top 22.00 for good and choice 130-270 lb. barrows and gilts; 270-300 lbs., 21.75; 300-330 lbs., 21.50; over 330 lbs., 21.00; 100-130 lbs., 20.50; good sows under 500 lbs., 20.00; over 500 lbs., 19.50; good stags, 17.50.

CATTLE—Market slow, about steady with Monday on most slaughter classes; limited demand, coupled with slightly increased receipts, major factors in making dull market; few good beef type cows, 13.00@14.00; good fat dairy type, 11.00@12.00; common and medium, 9.00@10.00; canners and cutters, 7.00@9.00; good heavyweight bulls, 12.00@14.50; most lightweights, 10.00@12.00; limited offers for vealers with good and choice, 17.00@18.00; common and medium, 12.00@16.00; spring lambs largely 17.50 down, according to weight and quality.

State Seeks More Liberal Pact With U. S. on Wilson Hospital

Richmond, Va., July 30 (AP).—Governor Tuck said today that the slow down proceedings between the State and the Federal Government for Virginia's acquisition of the Woodrow Wilson General Hospital at Staunton was caused mainly by the trouble in reaching an agreement as to what use the State may make of the big institution.

He insisted, however, that he still regarded State ownership of the hospital as "a good proposition."

When the matter first was explored during the 1946 session of the general assembly, "nearly everyone" connected with the State thought the institution could be utilized for health purposes alone, the Governor said. It developed subsequently that there was a great deal more to Woodrow Wilson than met the eye.

Doesn't Want Limitations

"It's big," said the Governor reflectively. "It's enormous."

It is so huge, he indicated, that it might be quite difficult to justify State acquistion of the institution solely for the care of tuberculosis patients. In the first deed tendered this month by Federal authorities, the Governor added, Virginia would have been limited to substantially this activity for 15 years. Such a limitation, he said, was "unacceptable."

Consequently, efforts are now being made by the State to have the uses permitted under the deed made as broad as possible. Permission to utilize the vast institution for general health and educational purposes would suit the State government just fine, and Governor Tuck said he is hopeful that "some such language will be written into the final agreement."

Could House 500 Students

The University of Virginia, he explained, desired to house approximately 500 students in facilities now available at the Staunton institution, and provide bus service on the 36-mile run down Route 250 between Staunton and Charlottesville. Augusta County has proposed to utilize at least one building for a county, provided that students can be separated properly from the grounds designated for tuberculosis patients.

In response to another question, the Governor said Woodrow Wilson apparently is not suited for possible us as a State Mental Hospital. Some discussion has taken place of a possible instutition for cancer patients, for alcoholics, or for other victims of various illnesses.

The Governor said that meanwhile some investigation is being made of ways and means tof financing the institution but that the problem was no cause for immediate worry. Estimates of maintenance cost vary over a wide range but the Governor said he thought it could be maintained "or at least guarded, for $5000 or $6000 a month."

Charles Day Buried; State Poet Laureate

Norfolk, Va., July 30 (AP).—Funeral services for Charles Day, member of the Ledger-Dispatch New staff and former poet laureate of Virginia, were conducted this afternoon at his home here.

The Rev. J. F. Ward, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. W. H. Squires, D. D., pastor of Ingleside Presbyterian Church, officiates. Interment was in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Halliburton Swan

Culpeper, Va., July 30.—Funeral services for Halliburton Swan, 73, engineer for the Southern Railway for more than 50 years, who was fatally injured in a train wreck near Charlottesville yesterday, will be held Wednesday afternoon from his residence near Brandy. He was the son of the late James Alexander Swan and was born and lived his entire life on the same farm. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Grace Maddox Swan and eight children, Haliburton, jr., Felix and Charles Swan, Miss Frances and Miss Dora Swan, all at home; Mrs. George L. Green and Mrs. Alfred Bowman, Culpeper, and Mrs. Warren W. Haught, Elkwood.

Hosmer Beller

Charles Town, W. Va., July 30.—Services were held from the Charles Town Presbyterian Church this morning for Hosmer Beller, 58, business man who died in the hospital here Sunday after being found paralyzed in his apartment in a downtown business building late Saturday. He was a native of Washington, but spent practically his entire life in this city. He was a son of James Hunter Beller of Charles Town, who operated a drug store in Washington.

Md. Husband Indicted In Dirk Knife Slaying

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—Leon H. Schuster, 29-year-old war veteran, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of murdering his estranged wife by stabbing her with a dirk knife, June 27.

Schuster testified at a preliminary hearing tht he had returned from overseas about seven months ago to find his wife had been unfaithful to him and was "through" with him. He said they had been separated about three months.

Stork Proves Faster Than Ambulance

Denton, Md., July 30 (AP).—Mrs. Enoch Rich started out for Memorial Hospital, Easton, in a Denton fire ambulance, but the baby arrived before the ambulance got there.

The driver, Samuel Cloud, turned around and took Mrs. Rich back home. It was a girl, the Richs' fifth child.

4-ENGINE MAINLINER 230's to
TOLEDO . . . . . 2½ hrs.
NONSTOP
CHICAGO . . Only 4¼ hrs.
CALIFORNIA . Overnight
LEAVES WASHINGTON DAILY AT 5 P. M. (E.S.T.)
For information or reservations, call
UNITED AIR LINES
Passengers . Mail . Express . Freight
808 15th Street N. W. or K Street between 15th and 16th
In Hotel Statler. REPUBLIC 5656
or an authorized travel agent

TERMINAL

From Page 1

ferees' compromise is the best we can do," Rogers said.

The "circumstances" to which he referred were Congress' rush to end the session and authoritative declarations that the President would veto any cash payment plan.

The conferees approved the 120-day maximum terminal leave policy to cover the period between September 8, 1939, to September 1, 1946. After next September 1, however, terminal leave payment will end for both officers and men. Thereafter, armed forces personnel will be permitted to accumulate no more than 60 days furlough.

Veterans will have a full year in which to file with War and Navy Departments their terminal leave pay claims.

Agreement Reached

The Senate conferees agreed to permitting liquidation of the bonds for National Service Life Insurance when the House conferees reluctantly gave up their fight for cash after two days of meetings. The idea of converting the bonds into insurance was first brought up several days ago by the American Veterans Committee, a World War I organization.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), leader of the Senate conferees, said that while the bonds-for-insurance plan held some aspects of inflation, "it also has the virtue of forming a good habit as to thrift and insurance." He pointed out that only 276,000 service insurance policies have been converted to permanent peacetime policies.

A suggestion by Thomas that the bonds be made immediately negotiable also for payment of Federal and State taxes and for debts accumulated during wartime service, was rejected.

The conferees, at the same time, struck out a Senate amendment permitting officers on terminal leave to represent private persons and firms in claims against the United States.

Meanwhile, the House approved unanimously a deficiency bill providing $2,479,663,210 for GI terminal leave pay and sent it on to the Senate. Both houses will probably approve the conferees' report today.

DON WINSLOW

SO HE BEAT YOU, SHOZZA, DID HE? WELL . . . WAIT . . . SH- -SHHH . . . LISTEN . . . IT'S THE SCORPION AGAIN!
MONOCLE—IF I DON'T HEAR FROM YOU WITHIN THE HOUR . . . I'LL KNOW SOMETHING'S WRONG!
WE MUST WORK FAST! . . . NOW, MONOCLE, START TALKING!
S.S.S.
GO TO THE DEVIL! . . . KILL ME, BUT I WON'T TALK!

Seven Navy Buses To Help Veterans At W. & M. College

Williamsburg, Va., July 30 (AP).—To increase the scope of service to war veterans, the College of William and Mary has obtained seven buses, with the promise of two more, to be used in the operation of a regular bus schedule for day students from Newport News and the peninsula area.

Dr. John E. Ponfret, president, has said that with housing facilities at the college virtually taxed to capacity, everything possible would be done to take care of as many veterans as possible. By obtaining buses and setting up regular bus service, approximately 350 additional students may be handled.

The buses were obtained from the FHA through cooperation of Rear Admiral W. L. Ainsworth, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and other Navy officials. They were sent here from various naval operations points in this area.

Court Lenient With Picketer of Ice Cream Store

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—Stephen Patrick Joseph Aloysius Coffey, a straping 45-year-old longshoreman who with three young daughters picketed an ice cream store protesting 7-cent cones, got off with a lecture today in police court.

Patrolman James Rawlings said he arrested Coffey on a disorderly conduct charge after the man refused to halt the demonstratoin, which attracted a large crowd.

Coffey and his daughters, Stephanie, 3; Mary, 5, and Patsy, 10, picketed the store chanting, "We want 5-cent ice cream cones."

Magistrate Edward Garmatz, in dismissing the charge, said, "You must remember that, after all, ice cream has gone up."

Md. Girl, 9, Badly Hurt When Struck by Truck

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—Viola Barget, 9, Millersville, Anne Arundel County, was in a critical condition today with a fractured skull suffered when she was hit by a truck, officials at South Baltimore General Hospital reported.

Ferndale police said the girl was hit by a livestock truck yesterday as she ran from behind a bakery truck parked on the Crain hwy., near her home.

Low Bid $89,740 On Matapeake House

Baltimore, July 30 (AP).—The State Roads Commission announced low bids today for four Eastern Shore road improvement projects and construction of a new Matapeake ferry terminal house to replace the one destroyed by fire several months ago.

Low bidder for the concrete and brick combination shop and storage terminal was Leimbach & Williams, Baltimore, for $89,740.

The Unseen Audience

Maryland Guard Encampment Will Emphasize Recreation

Fun and recreation is the theme of the Maryland State Guard's fifh annual encampment at Camp Ritchie this week.

Gone into discard are the usual drills and the serious competitions for battalion and company honors. This year will probably be the last summer get-together of the guard as a State unit. It is expected that by his ime nex year the National Guard will be fupctioning once more as it did before the war.

More than 1500 volunteers, including almost 300 from nearby Prince Georges and Montgomery counties, and several score from the District, are participating in a varied athletic program, with some rifle practice and riot control drills, at the former Army military intelligence camp at the foot of Cascade mountain. The camp is 10 miles from Thurmont, Md., the site of President Truman's summer hideaway.

O'Conor and Lane to Be There

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor and Col. William Preston Lane will be guests at the camp tomorrow. The camp will close Sunday morning.

In the contingent are many veterans of the recent war. Among them is Staff Sergeant Allan Kinsey, 37, Frederick grocer, who served with the National Guard 15 years, going into the Army when the Guard was activated.

Kinsey was the only member of Company A, 115th Infantry, who was not wounded. The company suffered 1164 casualities in the Normandy invasion, the battle across the Rhine and action in central Germany. Kinsey received the Silver Star for rescuing casualties under artillery fire, and the Presidential citation for the fighting at St. Lo.

Kinsey is one of the best marksmen in Maryland according to his associates. He has permanent possession of the Distinguished expert marksman medal received when he was in the National Guard, winning it hree successive years.

Captain W. S. Parkins, commanding officer of the Frederick company of the 7th battalion, has his son in the unit. Sergt. Robert I. Perkins, 20, enlisted in the Army at the age of 17 and served with the amphibious engineers at Salerno and Normandy. Captain Perkins is a veteran of the first world war and he has four other sons, all commissioned, who served overseas in the recent war. A daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Suto, was an Army nurse in England.

Veteran of Two Wars

Pfc. Robert D. Trussell, a Public Buildings Administration fire inspector in Washington, is a veteran of both world wars. He is 48 and lives at 3529 Porter st. nw. He served in the Navy in France and England in the first war, and after a hitch in the District National Guard joined the Army military police for the recent war.

Another Montgomery County veteran at camp is 1st Sergt. Joseph N. Starkey, jr., 31, Silver Spring civil engineer and land surveyor. Starkey was in the Marine Corps from 1931 to 1935, was in the National Guard until 1939, and in 1942 joined the Maryland Minute Men, later transferring to the State Guard. In December, 1944, he joined the Army and served with the engineer corps until 1946. He served in the southwest Pacific.

In the Ninth Battalion, from Prince Georges County, are several veterans. Lieut. Alna B. Mackall was a teletype instructor and maintenance man in the Army Signal Corps, having left the State Guard in November, 1942.

Sergt. W. H. Turney, 29, of Laurel, has returned to the guard from the Navy and Pvt. R. E. Earp, 21, also of Laurel, joined the guard last week after a Navy hitch.

Lieut. Ed Michel of Annapolis was a chief carpenter's mate in the Seabees for a year until he was injured.

Staff Sergt. J. R. Dale, 21, of 1323 Sheridan st. nw., Washington, a merchant seaman who is between oil tanker trips, decided to go out to the camp with his unit this week. He served for a year and a half during the war in the Merchant Marine as a junior engineer.

The Ninth Battalion is commanded by Lieut. Col. Caesar L. Aiello of Hyattsville, and the Seventh is headed by Lieut. Col. E. Brooke Lee of Silver Spring.

In charge of the Ninth at the camp is Maj. Charles V. Joyce, of Hyattsville, with Maj. John T. Maloney, of Cheverly, as battalion surgeon.

Commanding the headquarters detachment is Lieutenant Mackall. Capt. William Keenan heads the Hyattsville company; Capt. Alonzo A. Hubbard, the Annapolis company, and Capt. Hohman J. Poist the Laurel company.

Capt. Mark Patterson is in charge of hte 7th battalion at camp, with Capt. Harry E. Pettingall as acting executive officer.

Pocono Mts., Pa.
Strickland's MT. INN
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
High in the Glorious Poconos
All indoor & outdoor sports—golf—tennis—saddle horses—lakes for bathing & fishing. Beautiful drives & walks. Special evening entertainment features.
QUALITY FOOD WELL SERVED
Write for booklet—or call
Call National 1880
Mt. Pocono Phone 3081
Ownership Management Open All Year
A Honeymooners' Paradise

Livingston Manor, N. Y.
"SOONER OR LATER YOUR FAVORITE RESORT"
White Roe
LIVINGSTON MANOR, N. Y.
TEL. LIVINGSTON MANOR 110

Virginia Beach, Va.
BEACHCROFT HOTEL
Ocean Front at 21st Street
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Strictly modern, 35 rooms. Excellent food. Home-like atmosphere. Reasonable rates. Located on ocean boardwalk. August and September vacancies.
C. F. Musgrave, Manager

Elkton, Va.
THE GABLES NEAR THE SKYLINE DRIVE
ELKTON, VIRGINIA
Vacation in the mountains only 116 miles from Washington. Ideal for season's stay or week-end trips. Rambling, delightful Hotel. American Plan. $45 to $49 weekly. Riding, Golf and Swimming nearby. Boating, Fishing, Biking, Hiking, Hayrides. Write Box "P" call Elkton 120 for reservations.

Atlantic City, N. J.
THURBER
500 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Mass.
120 ROOMS FROM $2.50 FREE BATHING FROM HOTEL
STEPHEN THURBER, Mgr. Phone 53000

The POPULAR Trillon
ATLANTIC CITY
WE HAVE ROOMS From AUG. 18 th Until After LABOR DAY
Also for Pageant Week
But WRITE AT ONCE OR PHONE 4-6512

Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Kill Devil Hills, N. C.
THE WILBUR WRIGHT
NAGS HEAD, KILL DEVIL HILLS, N. C.
New, most delightful hotel on beach. Attractive rooms with private bath. A playground of miles of tawny sand. Surf bathing, boating, fishing, beach club.
Diane Johnson, Mgr.

Cape May, N. J.
THE ADMIRAL
Cape May, N. J.
Accommodations available for arrival on certain dates in August. After Labor Day 25% reduction on all room rates.
Wire for reservations and literature

Asbury Park, N. J.
THE KESWICK
American & European Plan. Capacity 150
Good Food Plentifully Served.
Block to Ocean, 309 Third Ave.
Phone Asbury Park 2-1715. Booklet
Mrs. B. M. KANE, A. D. McTIGHE, Owners

Wildwood, N. J.
Wildwood has Everything
for your Vacation pleasure
Write for
40-page Booklet and Hotel and Apartment Directory
Bureau of Public Relations
WILDWOOD
By-the-Sea • NEW JERSEY
Worlds Finest Beach

Ocean City, Md.
COLONIAL HOTEL Facing Boardwalk. Nearly Renovated. Rooms With and Without Baths. Delicious Meals. Reasonable Rates. Accepting Reservations Now.
CONNERS INN ROOMS OPEN ALL YEAR OVERLOOKING OCEAN NOW AVAILABLE
2 N. 10th St. Mrs. Etta Conners. Phone O.C. 96
BREAKERS HOTEL ROOMS AVAILABLE ON THE BOARDWALK 11th ST. TO SEPT. 15
AM. PLAN Ph. 76 C. H. TIMMONS
NEW RIDEAU Ocean City's Boardwalk Hotel
Private baths; telephone in rooms. Home-like meals. Phone 72. J. D. JARMAN.
HASTINGS Ocean Front AMERICAN PLAN
Open All Year. Modern. Homelike.
Make Reservations Now. Mrs. C. Ledlein
THE ROOSEVELT ON THE OCEAN
Modern, Reasonable, Well Furnished.
Newly Decorated. We Feature Southern Cooking
New Management. Elwood F. Fleming, Phone 42

Rehoboth Beach, Del.
STAR OF THE SEA HOTEL
On the Boardwalk
Double and Single Rooms
Two sundecks overlooking ocean
American Plan
Write or Telephone 8-3461
Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

Boston
NON-STOP SERVICE
2 hrs. 31 min. $18.40 plus 15% Federal tax
Call Executive 4000
or your travel agent
EASTERN Air Lines
FLY THE GREAT SILVER FLEET

NOW . . . AT HOTEL HENLOPEN
7.50 A DAY GREATEST VACATION BUY ON THE OCEAN!
Includes Two Delicious, Satisfying Meals. Continental Kitchen, Home-Baked Pastries. Clean, Comfortable Rooms With Running Water—Sold Double.
Free Bathing and Parking—Two Orchestras—Outdoor Beach Club—Cocktail Bar.
Private Bath or Shower $10.00 Up.
WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE
REHOBOTH 32112
THE HOTEL HENLOPEN
DELAWARE'S LARGEST AND FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON THE BOARDWALK
REHOBOTH, DELAWARE

. . . the peerless pianist RACHMANINOFF
will be your guest today on the recorded . . .
MORNING SYMPHONY HOUR
at 11:05 A.M.

From the late Serge Rachmaninoff, great Russian pianist, composer and conductor, the world's music lovers inherited four piano concertos. This morning at 11:05 the WINX Morning Symphony brings you his fourth concerto, performed on recording by Rachmaninoff himself, with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Eugene Ormandy. Rachmaninoff, peerless interpreter of his own works, skillfully brings out with dazzling artistry, the rich harmony and beautiful melody for which all his concertos are famed.

Listen to the Morning Symphony Hour today and every morning at 11:05 when WINX brings you recorded masterpieces performed by the world's finest musicians. Morning Symphony Hour programs include many new works, some heard for the first time on our programs. You'll enjoy these carefully selected programs of fine music. For the kind of music you want to remember . . . keep tuned to WINX.

Are You Receiving Your WINX Good Music Schedule?
Every month WINX prints for you a schedule listing the month's selections for the "Morning Symphony" and other WINX good music programs. If you are not receiving your complimentary monthly copies, write today to Music Dept., WINX, 11th and Eye Sts. N.W.

WINX
1340 ON YOUR DIAL
The Washington Post Station

NEWS . . . EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR!

TRAVEL TRAVEL TRAVEL TRAVEL
Linking America and the ORIENT
—a new luxury fleet!
PLAN NOW FOR THE ORIENT, the world's supreme travel experience! Plan to cross the Pacific—or go 'Round-the-World—in American President Lines' great all-new fleet now building.
WORK IS PROGRESSING on two fast liners, soon to sail on regular schedules: the President Wilson and the President Cleveland—both 23,000-ton, 19-knot ships.
TRAVEL IN COMFORT new to the Pacific. Enjoy every luxury of a great hotel—and more!
MAGIC CHANGE! Your stateroom is a charming ship's-side apartment by day. Press a button at night—it's transformed into a sumptuous bedroom with restful beds, dressing tables, reading lamps. Private baths. Air-conditioned climate!
CAREFREE LEISURE! Superb cuisine, deck games, swimming pools, gymnasium, latest movies, top-talent orchestra, gleaming dance floor, library.
ASK YOUR AGENT—or write or call on us at 716 Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C. Limited interim service for essential travel.
For 75 years America's link with the Orient
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
Round-the-World normal ports of call: New York, Boston, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, (New York).

Drawn from an old Chinese stone rubbing

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year)

PHILIP L. GRAHAM, *Publisher*

HERBERT ELLISTON.....*Editor*
ALEXANDER F. JONES.....*Managing Editor*
CHARLES C. BOYSEN.....*Business Manager*
DONALD M. REINARD.....*Advertising Director*
WAYNE COY.....*Assistant to the Publisher*

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

1337 E Street N.W., Washington 4, D. C.
Telephone NAtional 4200

New York Office.....270 Madison Avenue (16)
Chicago Office.....360 North Michigan Avenue (1)
Philadelphia Office.....228 South 15th Street (3)

CARRIER DELIVERY
District of Columbia and Suburbs

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week...$ .25	One week...$ .10	One week...$ .15
One month... 1.10	One month... .45	One month... .65

Elsewhere

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week...$ .30	One week...$ .10	One week...$ .20
One month... 1.30	One month... .45	One month... .85

BY MAIL—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year...$12.00	One year...$5.25	One year...$7.00
Six months.. 6.50	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .50	One month.. .85

Other States, Mexico and Canada

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year...$12.75	One year...$6.00	One year...$7.50
Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .85

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.
Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

Wednesday, July 31, 1946

Tidelands

Perhaps the most fitting treatment the President can accord the tideland oil bill contemptuously thrust upon him by Congress is to ignore it—answering its effrontery with a pocket veto. In a way, the Senate succeeded in making the bill a shade more hypocritical than it was when it passed the House. The Senate attached an amendment unctuously asserting a national claim to the continental shelf—a claim which had been asserted by the President months ago. The House, of course, promptly concurred in this humbuggery of simultaneously staking out a Federal claim to the subsoil resources beyond the tidelands while renouncing all Federal claim to the known riches of the tidelands themselves.

We have been roundly taken to task by certain proponents of the tideland oil bill for having stated in a recent editorial that "the whole history of the tideland oil issue has been one of circumvention and evasion. When Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior instituted legal proceedings to determine if there is any valid Federal claim to this oil, the attorney general of California at once sought to evade a court test by having Congress renounce a title which he insists it does not possess." The objection lodged against this statement is the somewhat technical one that the tideland oil bill was introduced in Congress before a suit testing the State title was filed by the Department of Justice. This is accurate enough, to be sure; but the fact is that Harold Ickes was agitating for a court test long before he persuaded the Justice Department to institute one.

Indeed, the brief filed in support of the tideland oil bill by 46 State attorneys general specifically charges that Secretary Ickes declared an intention "to grant certain applications for Federal oil and gas leases on tide and submerged lands" and proceeds to assert that "the issuance of such leases would, of course, be an actual assertion of title by an important department of the Federal Government." Is not the tideland oil bill, then, by the admission of its own sponsors, an attempt to circumvent a judicial test which would necessarily have flowed from an assertion of Federal title?

We hold on this issue simply that the determination of title to land is a judicial, not a political, question. According to the Constitution, "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." We believe, quite apart from the merits of the case itself, that this is not a matter in which the Congress of the United States ought to act.

Science Foundation

Failure to establish a national science foundation must be ranked high among the grievous sins of omission of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Guilt rests, in this case, exclusively with the House of Representatives. After months of hearings and study and compromise, the Senate hammered out a science bill which, at least so far as it went, was thoroughly admirable. Its one serious defect was that it limited the foundation to the physical sciences, making no provision for the social sciences. We had hoped that the House would remedy this defect, broadening the bill in order to encourage study of political techniques for control of the inventions and discoveries made available by man's mechanical ingenuity. Instead, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce dawdled over the legislation and finally last week consigned it to oblivion so far as this session of Congress is concerned.

When Congress returns in January, the whole process must begin again. The bill will have to be reintroduced in the Senate and reenacted there. The House, unable to take the Senate's word for anything even if it is repeated, will have to amend the bill and debate it. And in the meatime a crop of young men who might have been helped to enter science as a career will have turned to other interests. In a world where technology and scientific progress are strength, this kind of delay is more inimical to national security than the rejection of military or naval appropriation requests. The fostering of scientific research is even more important to the Nation's peaceful progress and economic welfare. It would be well to remember, however, that if scientific progress is to be kept peaceful it must be linked to social progress. The one benefit which may arise from the procrastination of the House is that when Congress reconsiders the legislation next year, perhaps it will round out the science foundation by making it embrace the social as well as the physical sciences.

The Summing Up

The case against the Nazi defendants at Nuernberg has now been completed by the summations presented by the four chief prosecutors of the Allied nations. Judgment is expected to be handed down within the next six weeks. With that finale the curtain will be rung down upon one of the great trials of history. As the trial has proceeded, with its voluminous testimony and its long-drawn-out procedure, interest in it has waned. But the overwhelming significance of the issue presented to the Nuernberg tribunal should not be forgotten by anybody who is concerned with the development of a true world society. Law is the foundation of all society. It will be the foundation of a world society. The Nuernberg trial would supply the cornerstone—a cornerstone made up of the principle that individuals seizing power by illegal means must be held accountable when they launch a nation into aggressive war.

John Foster Dulles, in a private memorandum to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is said to have objected to American adherence to compulsory jurisdiction by the World Court on the grounds that there is no international law to administer. We do not know how correctly he has been quoted. But the argument, which is often advanced, is completely unfounded. In our communities, law existed before the codes of law—in custom, in folklore, in the ethical ideas of the people. Law was not manufactured. What is the case in relations between citizens applies with equal force to relations between peoples. The law of nations is the right conduct and moral ideas of civilization. Down the years, moreover, codes have been written which have given this law a considerable body of statute, as, for instance, in the various conventions signed at The Hague, Geneva and a score of other capitals. Aggressive war was made a crime by implication under the Covenant of the League of Nations. The implication was made plain and specific under the Geneva proposal of 1924 and by unanimous resolution of the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927. Finally, there was the Kellogg Pact, under which the nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy. To these engagements Germany was a party. If it be contended that these signatures did not make Germany liable, then it would have to be said that there isn't *any* law binding upon the nations, since there are no specific sanctions covering breaches. This is plainly inadmissible when one considers the mass of our treaty relations.

But how can a case be made against individuals when the nation-state is at fault? This is the objection that can still be heard from legal purists. The answer is that in our libertarian view of a society a nation-state is something artificial and acts through individuals who are its agents. Nazi doctrine, of course, has it that the state is a mystical entity, that it is "God walking on earth," that it transcends the individual. No world system based upon any regard for human rights could tolerate such a doctrine. In civil law, if a corporation is found guilty of having committed a criminal offense, its agents can equally be found guilty. It would be strange, indeed, if in international law a state could be guilty of committing the gravest of crimes, while its representatives, through whom alone it can act, were held to be innocent. This is the logic upon which the Nuernberg prosecution has proceeded. With passionate conviction, Justice Jackson and his fellow prosecutors have unraveled a case aimed at proving individual responsibility for crimes against peace, for war crimes, for crimes against humanity. If they have proved their case to the satisfaction of the tribunal, mankind will be endowed with a precedent as well as a basic principle of international law which, though it may not be a safeguard against international gangsterism, will be an essential element in the building up of a world society. The law will not only have been declared; it will have been enforced. And the setting up of this court at Nuernberg, the absence of which was a deficiency in our international law, will be a gift of inestimable prestige to the World Court which the nations are now setting up under the United Nations.

Old Age Pensions

In view of the great inequalities in the amount of the relief payments made to the aged, the blind and to dependent children under State programs, the Federal Government should assist the poorer States to make more liberal provision for the destitute. Under the present matching system of Federal grants-in-aid the most money goes to the richer States, where relief payments are liberal, although they have least need of Federal aid. According to latest available figures, average old age pensions range from a low of $11.67 in Kentucky to a high of $53.65 in the State of Washington. Obviously such variations in the scale of relief payments are not warranted by sectional differences in living costs. It is also obvious that some States are handing out gratuities to the destitute that are shockingly inadequate.

In order to correct this situation to some extent, the House Ways and Means Committee originally attached to a bill revising the Social Security Act a provision for larger proportional grants-in-aid to low income States. For example, it was proposed that the Federal Government contribute $2 for every dollar paid out by certain States in which average per capita income is much below the national average. An intermediate range of States would receive Federal contributions varying from 66 per cent to 56 per cent of total payments, while States with average per capita income equal to or greater than the national average would continue to receive 50 per cent contributions.

Despite the strong arguments in favor of this proposal, sectional and political opposition to it proved to be powerful. Hence, to get the bill revising the Social Insurance Act past the Rules Committee, the Ways and Means Committee eliminated the provision for variable grants to the States. The Senate Finance Committee has now put it back in the bill passed by the House. We hope that the Senate will approve it, and that the House will agree to accept it.

Unfortunately, apart from this possible improvement in methods of helping the States to finance their old-age pension plans, the bill revising the Social Security Act is profoundly disappointing. It puts the emphasis on a liberalization of relief payments to persons who have to pass a means test, instead of strengthening the contributory system of social insurance. An extension of insurance coverage, which had been mistakenly anticipated in view of the strong public support for it, would have provided old-age security for millions of now uncovered workers and would have rescued widows and orphans from dependence on uncertain relief grants provided by the States.

Further evidence of congressional indifference to the importance of strengthening the contributory insurance system is afforded by the provision once more "freezing" the old-age insurance levy at 1 per cent during the coming year for employers and employes respectively. Since the estimated cost of the insurance system warrants payroll levies very much higher than 1 per cent, we fail to understand why an increase in the rate should again be deferred to some future date. As a matter of fact, the Ways and Means Committee originally recommended advancing the rate to 1½ per cent January 1. The majority report on the bill stated that even using low cost estimates, the "orderly and sound financing of the old-age and survivors' insurance system makes appropriate an immediate increase in the present contribution rates."

In addition to the unfortunate long-run social consequences of emphasizing assistance programs instead of contributory insurance, the failure to extend the latter system is significant from a fiscal standpoint. For the cost of assistance programs comes wholly from taxes and other public revenues, whereas the cost of a contributory insurance system is met, in part at least, from contributions of the insured and their employers.

Merging The Chairmen

The argument for a single department of national defense gets a sharp fillip from the bill that has now passed both houses for the reorganization of Congress. Marked out for slaughter are the separate committees for the Army and the Navy. In their place there will be composite committees for the national defense. Thus, if nothing is done in this Congress to promote a merger of the armed services, we shall have the spectacle of the Navy having to appear before committees of the national defense for its appropriations. This would present the Nation with an ironical contrast: a streamlined system on the legislative side face to face with an outmoded system on the executive side.

In time, of course, the contrast will supply its own corrective. But time is vital in matters of national security. The hidebound opposition to a single department on the part of antidiluvian elements in the Navy seems to have persuaded Congress to keep the issue under wraps. These elements, curiously enough, have hitherto been backed—some would say spearheaded—by Chairmen Walsh and Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committees of Congress. It so happens that, in virtue of seniority, Walsh and Vinson are slated for the chairmanships of the composite committees, God and the electorate willing. One of the curiosities of the next Congress would be to see these chairmen with their passionate naval-mindedness, in the role of spokesmen for the unified defense when the Navy arm appears to testify. Surely Congress will spare the gentlemen this embarrassment.

CONSERVATIVE AT EVENING

The golden light thickens and deepens;
blue evening crawls imperceptibly along the far pines,
the clear whistle of quail echoing back and forth over the fields
and an insistent note in the cricket's song
as the light shifts from gold-green to green with a hint of blue
and the first faint chill stirs over the land.

The traveler whose worn face is like a map,
many maps, with the rivers of many countries,
sits on the porch in the deepening shadows and speaks quietly
to the men, telling of far places and of times and the things;
and the tow-haired boy, utterly silent,
twisting a shoelace, gazes up in wonder,
seeing with his eyes those fabulous cities and hours,
afraid to move lest the picture be broken.

An evening star
shimmers in th... blue-green of twilight:
Hong Kong for the child will always be
the glitter of Arcturus like a bright drop of water
in a lapis-lazuli sky, and the dusk coming on.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

As Statesmen Meet

IN ORDER to put the Paris Peace Conference into proper perspective it is only necessary to look at what is happening in the rest of the world. Against that background it is seen to be a sideshow, and a minor sideshow at that.

In vast areas of Asia the smouldering fires of civil war are about to break forth. Government and Communist forces in China are locking in what may become a prolonged conflict, with unmitigated cruelty and terror practiced by both sides. Recent dispatches from China reflect a tone of hopelessness and despair.

In Indonesia the outlook is for a new flare-up of violence. The Dutch have shown no capacity for coming to terms with the native leaders. They are apparently still living under the illusions of a past that is gone forever.

In the Middle East two danger spots have brought the conflicts of that troubled region to a focus. One is Palestine, the other is Iran. The meaning here is unmistakably clear. Change is irresistibly on the way, and the only question is how it is to come.

On the very doorstep of the Peace Conference, the problem of Germany and Austria will not be ignored. It is central to the reconstruction of Europe. The present four-way division in the conquered Reich is intolerable, inducing a new alignment for another total war.

SEEN AGAINST the glare of this backdrop, agreement on the peace treaties for five small former enemy states has an almost ludicrous air of unimportance. To be sure, this is a beginning. There is the hope that what is done in Paris will stand as a precedent in the settlement of the larger issues.

But unless we keep our perspective and remember that it is a sideshow, the meeting in Paris may produce the kind of illusion that we need most to guard against at this time. It is the illusion that names fixed to a piece of paper can guarantee the kind of world we want.

The Soviets are geared to exploit the unrest that is rife in the Middle East and in Asia. From time to time, we get glimpses of the way in which Russia constantly plans to profit from the world's miseries and discontents.

In Iran, for example, the Russians operate through puppet political parties. And these parties have no difficulty in getting mass support in a country where millions live in primitive poverty and where a very small and corrupt elite barters the nation's oil resources for bribes and promises of foreign military assistance.

At the same time, Russia is equipped, as we are, to bargain at the peace table. Her bargainers are bold and ruthless, aided by a cynical disregard for what has been done and said in the past.

WE WILL get extensive reports out of the conference. There will be rumors and counter-rumors. Even with the fiery Ernest Bevin ill and absent, there will be angry clashes, momentary triumphs, temporary defeats, all elaborately reported for the American public.

The end result may be satisfactory to the members of our delegation. They may put their signatures to the treaties with a good conscience. But during all this time, all the speeches, all the headlines, Russia will have been advancing her interests in every part of the world.

Just here is our weakness. We are not equipped to take advantage of the economic bargaining power that goes with our great productive machine. Our reliance is almost wholly on the words of treaties. The rulers of the Kremlin will enter the Paris game with cynical realism.

At the very time that they are preparing to come to terms on so-called peace treaties, they are pushing the spoliation of these same defeated nations. Hungary has been deliberately despoiled. Romania has been brought under financial and industrial domination. If the Russian demand for reparations from Italian production is satisfied, that unhappy country will be pushed closer to utter ruin.

Every American will be wishing for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes the highest measure of success. But we ought to know the meaning of "success." The Treaty of Versailles was signed in the Hall of Mirrors. As it turned out, the whole thing was done with mirrors. This time we must look behind the conjuring trick to the reality.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference. All letters are subject to condensation.

Cancer Bill Defeat

With thousands of other thinking Americans I am appalled at the House rejection of the 100-million-dollar cancer research bill. The stand taken by Representative Bulwinkle is contrary to every proved fact and expressed public sentiment. His contention that the Public Health Service can handle the problem of cancer research is disproved by the fact that this Government agency has had the cancer problem under its authority for the last nine years and has continually lacked trained manpower, clinical hospital research facilities and money.

Outstanding scientists and laymen are completely in agreement on the fact that the approach to the cancer problem is "atomic" in scope and concept. The Public Health Service therefore becomes a part of such an approach, not the panacea to the problem. Up to June 30, 1946, less than $500,000 had been spent in any given year by the Public Health Service in clinical research throughout the Nation. This is pitifully inadequate.

Despite these facts, when another type of war was thrust upon this Nation we thought nothing of providing billions of dollars for battleships to help protect the people of this Nation. Yet Representative Bulwinkle proposes that we wage war against such an inhuman enemy as cancer with a popgun.

Opinion polls all over the country indicate the temper of the American people on this measure—87 per cent of the people indicated that they were heartily in favor of spending at least 100 million dollars on cancer research even though it meant increased taxes.

No man can vote against this bill and say that he is representing his constituents when they have spoken so plainly in favor of it. Furthermore, can our duly elected representatives in Congress ignore the overwhelming fact that 17 million living Americans will die from cancer unless something is done about it? One out of every eight, including at least 60 Representatives and Senators, will die from cancer unless something is done about it quick.

JULIUS JAY PERLMUTTER.
Rockville Center, N. Y.

U. S. Policy in China

In an article in the *New York Times* of April 28, Pearl Buck, noted writer on Chinese affairs, said "We Americans are at this moment the most hated and the most feared of all nations." It was not so long ago that world hatred was directed against the Nazis, the Japanese imperialists and Italian Fascists. But now United States armed support of reaction in various countries is so clearly a denial of the four freedoms, and is obviously the work of atomic madmen, that Americans must indeed be naive not to realize that peace-loving peoples point the finger of scorn at them—and this is expressing it mildly.

As a Canadian Chinese I wish to inform your readers that for months past letters and resolutions have been sent from many organizations here warning the United State Government Americans would bring upon themselves the hatred of Asia's teeming millions if armed intervention in China was not immediately stopped. But despite official replies professing United States policy in China was solely directed toward helping the people achieve unity and democracy, the United States Government continues to give ever-increasing shipments of war supplies to the Kuomintang Fascists. Surely the most politically backward people should know there would be no civil war in China were it not for this strong support given Chiang Kai-shek. For how could he possibly suppress the people's struggles to replace feudalism with democracy if United States support were withdrawn?

As I am convinced the American people want friendship and growing trade with China, I would urge them kindly to demand a reversal of United States policy, for it is a certainty that only democratic procedure will debar war and hate and assure goodwill and peace.

H. SHAN GEN.
Vancouver, B. C.

Wreckage In Palestine

In *The Post* of July 26, "Veritas" declares the present disturbances in Palestine "a symbol of the wreckage of the British Empire."

But if "Veritas" is no more familiar with "the wreckage of the British Empire" than he is with Daniel 5:25 he can scarcely profess to be even the son of a prophet. "Veritas" and Daniel do not agree as to what was actually written on the wall. To be sure, it was Daniel and not "Veritas" who was in Babylon at the time. I prefer Daniel's version.

JOHN A. SIMPSON.
Alexandria, Va.

Editor's Note: The quotation referred to appears in Daniel 5:25 of the King James Version of the Old Testament as "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

British War Brides

I am grateful to see that the GI brides are to travel to the United States on the Queen Mary in the style and comfort they deserve. Their road is not an easy one but it is one that is very worthwhile for we have come to a point where words are no longer of any use, and it is only as Anglo-American relations are worked out in practice that real understanding between the two nations can be achieved. With understanding comes appreciation and unity. There is nothing but misunderstanding that would claim to divide us.

The GI brides constitute England's first major export to the United States and one of its most valuable ones. I believe the extent of the English "invasion" is not widely realized in the United States. I am told that up to three months ago the number of English brides of U. S. citizens who have actually obtained transportation to the United States is 90,000, accompanied by 27,000 children.

If these girls bring with them even a percentage of the spirit which is their heritage; if they succeed in establishing in their homes a fraction of that high sense of values and deep sense of discipline and devotion to duty which is inherent in the British character I believe the future peace and prosperity of the American Nation will owe a great deal to their presence.

MRS. SHELAGH J. MOORE.
Arlington, Va.

Terminal Leave Pay

Your editorial, "Terminal Pay" of July 25 varied a bit from *The Post's* usual thoroughness and good taste. I was immediately offended by the use of the word "gift." I felt that it had belittled the ones who had done the dirtiest jobs that the Government had ever called upon men to do. I am not a prosperous man, but I am not looking for charity. I have seen my share of the foxholes and seven-day weeks and the physical and mental torture which accompanied them, but if my Government feels that I have not earned this small sum, I want no part of it.

The general idea in availing the enlisted man of the benefits of terminal leave is to correct a rather obvious inconsistency. This involves matter of principle as well as payment. When we choose to correct an oversight involving the outlay of nearly three billion dollars the job should not be left half done. Officers and other Government employes have not been asked to wait five years for money earned through accrued leave. Why should an exception be made once again at the expense of the enlisted man? The purpose of the proposed action is to place the benefits of the enlisted men on the same basis as those of the officers. This would certainly include the method of payment as well as the payment itself.

As for the inflationary dangers, it is a little late to be closing the barn door . . . or have haircuts always been a dollar per head? The boy who has traded his APO for the OPA will take one look at the national debt and think it odd that "Uncle Sam" cannot spare two or three billions more. He might even ask, "What's Britain got that I haven't got?" The answers should prove very interesting.

JOSEPH T. REYNOLDS.
Washington.

"In your editorial on "Terminal Pay" you refer to terminal leave pay which has been granted officers as though it were an injustice done to enlisted men. It seems generally forgotten that enlisted men have been granted 3-day passes without charge against furlough time, but that until very recently an officer could not take more than one day's absence without charge against his annual leave. The average enlisted man will have had the equivalent of at least 36 days' leave in a year, measured on officers' standards, without using any of his furlough time. Furthermore, most men in addition will have gotten one, maybe two, 10- to 14-day furloughs a year.

All officers will grant that enlisted men should have commensurate privileges; and I would be in favor of adopting one system of leave applicable, in the future, to all classes of military personnel. But, I do not see how it would be feasible to do this retroactively on an equitable basis. While the furloughs granted to enlisted men should have been recorded on their service record and the 2- and 3-day passes on the morning reports, it would take a large army of clerks years to find these records and determine what leave time has actually been enjoyed by each enlisted man.

If the proposed terminal leave pay for enlisted men be accurately and equitably determined, it is my impression that in the vast majority of cases it will be negative. If my impression is correct, then the only persons who stand to make much out of the proposals now before Congress are the hordes of clerks that will be hired to administer the law.

Washington.
law RESERVE OFFICER.

The Post is entirely wrong when it claims a terminal leave payment to the enlisted men is a gift. It isn't the former GI's fault it took so long for the Government to realize the injustice of the present system.

The Post appears worried about the extra purchasing power that would be released, but it was a different story when it came to making the loan to Britain which will have a drain on our scarce goods.

The payment is no gift. The GI earned what is coming to him long ago.

FRED MORTHORST.
Arlington, Va.

No-Leave Contest

I want to compliment *The Post* and particularly Jerry Klutz for affording the opportunity to employes of the Government to record the true record of diligence. I think the averages will compare most favorably with employment in private industry; and, as Jerry has demonstrated, many Government employes have outstanding records of which anyone could be truly proud in any employment. It certainly refutes the impression a few might have had that all Government employment was a "soft snap."

While I did not enter Jerry's contest, I have been very much interested in our employes' welfare, for which I have some responsibility here. I am delighted that the Maritime Commission, through Mr. Buchholz, produced the best record, but not as a contestant. I am delighted that the Maritime Commission, through Mr. Buchholz, produced the best record.

I think that Jerry Klutz and *The Post* have done one of the finest things for the Federal service and Government employes, and I congratulate you.

S. D. SCHELL.
Executive Director, USMC, Executive Deputy Administrator, WSA.
Washington.

Bolivian Aftermath

By Sumner Welles

Influence Of Warren Report

THE BLOODY uprising in Bolivia by which the dictatorship of President Villarroel was overthrown has long been anticipated. It is unfortunate that it did not break out far sooner.

The Villarroel government was the worst of the military tyrannies which South America has seen in recent times. It had turned Bolivia into an immense concentration camp. Officers who had been notorious as Axis agents finally dominated the regime. The Foreign Minister in the preceding government, Dr. Carlos Salinas Aramayo, who had signed the declaration of war against the Axis, was executed without trial. Outstanding patriots, including Senators like Dr. Luis Calvo and Felix Capriles, were brutally murdered. Torture and assassination were daily occurrences. Civil liberty and individual freedom had been abolished.

When the Villarroel junta first seized power in the early winter of 1944, the Department of State withheld recognition. It demanded that the other American republic salso withhold recognition until the United States could determine the origins and policies of the de facto government. After marking time for several months the Department of State sent a mision headed by Ambassador Avra Warren to La Paz to investigate local conditions. The "Warren" report resulted in recognition of the Villarroel government by the United States and by the other American republics.

THERE WERE two significant aspects of the procedure adopted by the United States.

The report of the Warren mission represented an investigation of the antecedents, connections and fitness for office of the Bolivians responsible for the Villarroel dictatorship, and indorsed the assurances given by these individuals as to the policies, both foreign and domestic, which they asserted they would carry out. The result was that this intromission by the Department of State into Bolivia's internal affairs was regarded throughout Latin America as an evidence of unwarranted interference by the United States in a sovereign country.

The report could not have been other than superficial. Moreover, when it was learned that the report had resulted in recognition, the democratic opponents of the dictatorship insisted that recognition after such official investigation inevitably gave moral support to Villarroel and his accomplices. As one of Bolivia's best-known liberals wrote me the other day "the Warren report was a document shameful for its lack of accuracy, and for the ends which it sought."

The second unfortunate aspect of the procedure adopted was that not only did the other American republics object to such overt intervention, but they objected quite as much to the insistence of the United States that they follow her lead in extending recognition upon the basis of a report whose accuracy they questioned and which had been drawn up by a United States agent acting solely under the orders of Washington. They could not agree that this represented that kind of consultation on equal terms established in the earlier days of the Good Neighbor Policy as a means of reaching joint decisions upon questions affecting the interests of all of the American republics.

LAST WEEK the governing board of the Pan American Union unanimously accepted the report of a subcommittee drafting a declaration of the rights and duties of the American states by which all of the American republics will declare that "intervention by any one or more states, directly or indirectly, and for whatever reasons, in the internal or external affairs of another state, is inadmissible."

The acceptance by the United States of this declaration, fortunately, completely reverses the immediate and enthusiastic indorsement given by Secretary Byrnes to the earlier Uruguayan proposal which suggested "multilateral and collective intervention" in the internal affairs of American states. We may hope that this time the Department of State will stick to this new reaffirmation of its many previous commitments upon nonintervention. Had it adhered to them in the case of Bolivia, as well as in the case of Argentina, it would have spared the people of the United States much dangerous antagonism in Latin America, and would have prevented a grave weakening of the inter-American system in these critical months.

The experience of the past three years raises the question whether the time has not now come for the American republics to incorporate also in the proposed declaration of the rights and duties of the American states the principles of the Estrada Doctrine, sponsored formerly by the government of Mexico, which provides for the automatic recognition of all governments which come into power in the American republics, and which would prevent such disastrous consequences as those resulting from the policy recently pursued by the United States in regard to the recognition of de facto governments in Bolivia and in Argentina.

THE RECENT history of Bolivia also raises another question of outstanding importance. One of the final acts of the Villarroel Government was the expropriation on June 14 of two Bolivian newspapers, *La Razon* and *Ultima Hora*, because they were opposing the government. By this expropriation the last remnant of freedom of information available to the Bolivians was stifled.

The suppression of freedom of the press in an American republic is sure proof that the government has lost popular support, or is establishing totalitarianism. Such action affects all of the Americas. It not only prevents the people of that country from expressing themselves. It also prevents public opinion in the rest of the Americas from learning of official abuses and from thereafter making its salutary influence felt.

The committee appointed by the press of the United States under the chairmanship of Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune, to further freedom of information throughout the world has already brought about tangible results. This would seem a favorable opportunity for the committee to sponsor an inter-American press conference to seek a hemispheric agreement upon the rights which the press should enjoy in every American republic, and upon the measures of cooperation which the press in the rest of the Americas might undertake should any American government violate these rights. Such a step would compliment official efforts. It would set a practical regional example which would prove of value to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It would hasten the day when real democracy will prevail in every part of the New World.

Ruess, Accused by Reds Still Likes Their Women

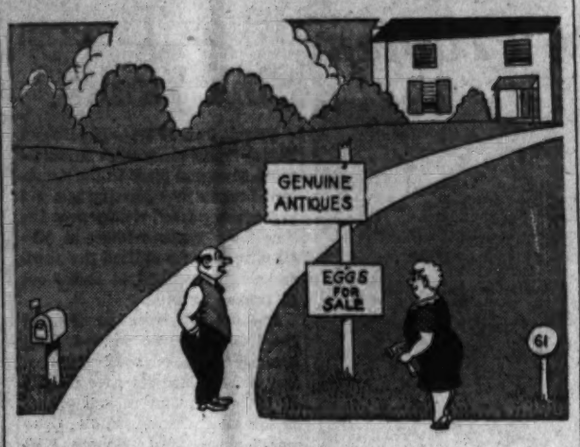
New York, July 30 (U.P.).—Waldo Ruess, charged by Russian police last May with committing acts of "hooliganism" in a Moscow taxi while riding with a Russian actress, returned today from Europe with praise for Soviet women.

Ruess, handsome 36-year-old United States State Department employe, declined to comment on the charge he committed "insolent acts" against the actress.

"There's something about the Russian girls that gets the Americans,' 'he said.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"I don't think you'll get very far with your sideline, dear."

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Peace And No Peace

PARIS.—In the spring of 1941 it was natural for a man abandoning the newspaper business to resolve to attend the peace conference which would, as one said then, mark "the end of all this." As a sort of sentimental journey your correspondent is fulfilling that resolve.

It is necessary to add, however, that no sensible man in the pompous precincts of the Luxembourg Palace supposes for a moment that this meeting marks either the end or the beginning of anything at all.

At best it will be a rather dull interlude in the new great power diplomacy. At worst it will be a squalid public exhibition of the deterioration of international relations in our time. The Byrnes-Attlee discussions of the Palestine problem are of far more functional importance.

Nevertheless, this meeting has its meaning, if it is viewed in the correct perspective. It is not surprising to anyone accustomed to the public speech of politicians and/or statesmen that the setting supplies a far better perspective than anything being said on the floor of the old French Senate chamber. In this bright August the park around the Luxembourg Palace, the last ecstasy of the old-fashioned French gardening, is in brilliant perfection. The trees display their green in ordered ranks. The beds of flowers approximate the ideal of every French gardener, which is to make nature look like a Turkish carpet. And in the graveled walks the children still roll hoops, while their parents (nurses are expensive and therefore rare) talk of the two great themes of modern Europe, the black market and the likelihood of war.

As for the palace itself, it was built for Marie de Medici at the moment when the fruit of Western culture was beginning to reach its final ripeness on the sunny wall of France. And in the gross ornamentation of the much later Senate chamber, built into the ancient fabric, one can perceive what overripeness does. It is very suitable that all the little men in dark suits, waiting in boredom to speak themselves or to listen to their chiefs, should be enshrined amid the coarse gilding, heavy crimson plush and vulgar plaster fantasy that first bespoke decline. Without, in the balmy afternoon, there are those who want peace. There is even a suggestion of what peace can be. Within, in the stuffy atmosphere of the palace, there are the little men in their official chairs. They are the delegates to a peace conference which they have little hope will bring peace.

IF THIS meeting achieves anything, what will the achievement be? It will be a registration of the previous decisions of the Council of Foreign Ministers. And what will that registration accomplish? A little, the wise men answer. The Trieste settlement may establish the semblance of a governmental structure in that troubled area. Italy may at least be told where she stands and on what slender foundations she must attempt to build her future well being. Balkan treaties may at least be signed. And the exhausted Foreign Ministers may at least be able to assure themselves that one group of questions has been stricken from the crowded agenda. That is something, even though it is not peace.

How little it is can best be judged by comparing the realities in the Balkans with the fine words of the treaty texts. The Soviet Union has engaged to evacuate the Soviet forces from Bulgaria within 90 days of the ratification of the treaty. But that will hardly be until next spring. Meanwhile, the little men in the plush chairs whisper to one another that the Soviets have already organized a wholly dependable Bulgarian secret police, and are about to expel the non-Communist Minister of War and purify the army. With the opposition liquidated, the secret police in their hands and the army under Communist control, it will not matter much whether Soviet forces are in Bulgaria or out of it.

THE SAME process is going on more slowly in Romania and Hungary, but there the Soviet armies will remain until the distant date when an Austrian Treaty has been signed. At this writing, the little men in the plush chairs are inclined to write off Romania, never notable for political independence, while they have hopes for Hungary. But as the destruction of the Hungarian economy continues and as concession after concession is offered to Raksoy, the Communist leader, they also ask where it will end in Hungary. Or one supposes that through the eyes of the Soviet delegation, who seem somehow harder and more solid than the other occupants of the plush chairs, Romania appears to be almost dependable while anti-Soviet wreckers are still permitted to survive in the streets of Budapest.

It is these realities which tell the truth about this conference. It is not such a meeting, even, as the unhappy conference at Versailles. It is a mere episode in the contest between two vast systems, one controlled by the Soviet Union, the other intermittently led by the United States. Every move by the chiefs on both sides has behind it the thought that ultimately the contest may lead not to peace but to war. It is still likely not too late to find some accommodation. But it hardly seems likely that an accommodation will be found if the occupants of the plush chairs do not begin to discuss their problem in realistic terms. Without leaders who will speak out as Litvinov did in the old days at Geneva, and without nations determined to support their words with deeds, the future may be hard for the children rolling their hoops under the sunlit trees.

Breathing Spell

By Ernest Lindley

Adjournment of Congress Welcomed

IT IS extremely unlikely that Mr. Truman will call a special session of the Seventy-ninth Congress—almost certainly not before the November election.

Lindley

The cost of living will continue to rise. Some economists think it may go up another 15 or 20 per cent. But very few if any of them expect it to go higher than that during the next few months. The new price control and decontrol system is not altogether impotent. Rising production is gradually lessening the gap between supply and effective demand. The Federal budget may not be in the black, but neither is it very much in the red.

So it is unlikely that an inflationary crisis will compel Mr. Truman to call a special session during the next few months. And, even if he were to call one, Congress probably would prove to be as intractable as it has been on most domestic issues since V-J Day.

CONGRESS will be glad to get away from Washington: Mr. Truman is relieved to have it go. And one suspects that most citizens share this relief. The behavior of Congress in recent months has added to the confusion of the country. Its long delays in acting on important problems and its inability to get together on a coherent domestic program have disturbed the life not only of the United States but of other nations which are tied into our economy or look to us for leadership.

A breathing spell will be appreciated not only by Congress but by the country generally. Good crops and a few months of rising production and full employment should make a great many people feel better, even if the cost of living continues to rise and the salaried middle classes and white-collar workers, who have been squeezed the hardest by our national economic policies during the war and since, are pinched even more.

MR. TRUMAN has stated several times in the last several months his belief that what the country needs most is to "get back to work." He was right.

The prospect for several months of rising production could be dimmed, of course, by another round of strikes in important industries. This would not only interrupt production but might result in wage increases which would force a still further rise in the cost of living. Organized labor should realize that part of the rise in living costs which has occurred and will continue to occur is due to the 15 to 20 per cent wage increases granted last winter and spring.

The wiser leaders of labor know that it would be a serious mistake—politically if not economically—to let another series of major strikes develop during the next few months. Or, for that matter, a lot of minor strikes. Under the best of circumstances, from labor's viewpoint, unions and their practices almost certainly will be subjected to regulation by law, in the public interest. The severity of this legislation will depend largely on the conduct of labor itself.

Mr. Truman and his advisers hope that labor generally will be wise enough to avoid disturbances in the next few months and to join in the effort to give the country the maximum production which it needs and the the relief from internal bickering for which it would be grateful.

Decision to Invade Riviera Made 5 Days Before Landing

Britain's Field Marshal Lord Wilson disclosed yesterday that the final decision for the 1944 invasion of southern France came just five days before it struck.

Sir Henry

With troop and supply ships already loading for the long-planned assault, the combined chiefs of staff overruled the idea of shifting the whole thing to Brittany in western France.

The rapid sweep in the north had brought up the possibility at the last minute that an unopposed jump-off into Brittany might be more profitable.

Wilson, then Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, recounted in a report to the combined chiefs that their go-ahead came on August 10 and that the Allied assault on the Riviera was launched on August 15. In two weeks the Germans were almost completely swept from southern France.

Wilson had suggested in June a drive through northern Italy woud be more effective, the report related. But Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's view ultimately prevailed that Marseille must be taken to provide additional port capacity to decisive battle for France.

Top Drawer Planning

Wilson's report, a 20,000-word document released through the War Department, sheds new light on the high-level strategic planning. Among his disclosure were:

1. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, then American Fifth Army commander in Italy, was Eisenhowere's first choice to command the southern France operations. Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who since has died, later was chosen.

2. Generals de Gaulle and Giraud urged that a French general command the expedition, but were overruled since the three assault divisions were American, and language and command difficulties migh tcause complications. The seven supportnig French divisions were formed, however, into French Army "B" under Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny.

3. Several times preparations for the invasion were canceled outright chiefly 'because of the demands of the Italian campaign and the shortage of shipping to transport an expedition of some 250,000 men.

Marshall Backed "Ike"

4. General George C. Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, supported Eisenhower in the continual exchange of views among Algiers, Caserta, Washington and London, with the advice that between 40 and 50 divisions still in the United States would be delayed in reaching France unless Marseilles were opened.

The field marshal said Marseilles was occupied within two weeks, far head of schedule.

Wilson took over command of the Mediterranean Theater from Eisenhower in January, 1944, and fell heir to the responsibility for the southern France "anvil" operation for which the preliminary planning had been done.

He relinquished most of the responsibility the following September 15 when Gen. Jacob L. Devers assumed command at Lyon, France, of the Sixth Army Group, over both Patch's American Seventh Army and de Lattre's French forces.

Truman Calls for Moral Unity As He Signs Culture Measure

President Truman declared yesterday that "if peace is to endure, education must establish the moral unity of mankind."

The President made this statement upon signing into law a joint resolution placing the United States in the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

He pledged the United States to work through Unesco to the end "that the minds of all people may be freed from ignorance, prejudice, suspicion and fear, and that men may be educated for justice, liberty and peace. If peace is to endure, education must establish the moral unity of mankind."

"The Government of the United States will work with and through Unesco to the end that the minds of all people may be freed from ignorance, prejudice, suspicion and fear, and that men may be educated for justice, liberty and peace."

The President's statement follows:

"'I am gratified that Congress has passed the joint resolution authorizing men to accept membership for the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. I attack the greatest importance to this agency.

"Unesco will summo nto service in the cause of peace the forces of education, science, learning and the creative arts, and the agencies of the film, the radio and the printed word through which knowledge and ideas are diffused among mankind.

Culpeper Airport To Open Sunday

Culpeper, Va., July 30 (Spl.).—Culpeper's first post-war airport, for which the State Corporation Commission has granted permission to Charles William Reynolds, jr. and John W. Walters, will open on Sunday, with Robert Inskeep, licensed pilot as instructor. The airport to be known as Reynolds Field, is about 4 miles north of the town of Culpeper, just off Route 29, where the hangar has been built and the runway put into shape.

Jobs in June Reach Peak Of 57 Million

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter.

Employment in June hit a peak of 57 million jobs—often set by Government economists as the full employment goal for peacetime—the Civilian Production Administration reported late yesterday.

Industrial production reached a postwar high in June, CPA Administrator John D. Small reported, and record production of consumer goods "seems probable for the rest of the year."

Prewar records were broken in the production of radios, washing machines, gas ranges, electric irons, etc. However, production of automobiles, trucks, tires and farm equipment fell below May.

Industrial manufacturers did not take advantage of the four-week price holiday during suspension of OPA, Small said, adding:

"Most of the price rise since June 30 has occurred in farm products and foodstuffs."

Housing construction in June, he stated, was 600 per cent above a yea rago; July probably will go 700 per cent above July, 1945, and has "climbed close to the peak rate of the middle twenties."

Women's Hosiery Jumped

In response to an inquiry, Small estimated that housing construction would reach a total of 1,200,000 started this year. Later he stated that newsmen should "go to Housing Administartor Wyatt for that."

Women's hosiery, which first appeared on the postwar market in April when 74,000 pairs were produced, jumped to 633,000 pairs in May. Small also reported that "both full-fashioned and seamless nylon hose also increased."

The automotive industry, still suffering from the steel, coal and railroad strikes, produced only 142,000 cars in June, 11,000 less than May. The steel shortage, resulting from earlier labor disturbances, will remain until October, and the steel supply will "stay tight for several months afterwards," Small said.

Tire output sagged, 10 per cent for passenger and 14 per cent for truck. With tire specifications now permitting increased use of natural rubber, CPA predicts "a return to previous high levels by August."

Refrigerators, sewing machines and electric ranges were about the only consumer goods outside of automotive items that did not exceed postwar monthly output in June.

Output of Individual Items

June output, as contrasted with the monthly output before the war, was reported by Small as follows:

Refrigerators, prewar 309,000; June 210,000; washington machines, prewar 156,000; June 193,000; radios, prewar, 1,180,000; June 1,378,000; vaccum cleaners, prewar 156,000; June 177,000; sewing machines, prewar 67,000; June 27,000; electric ranges, prewar 380,000; May 430,000.

Tabel-model radios make up the vast bulk of radio demand, Small reported. Of the total 88 per cent are small models and 6 per cent automobile radios. Shipments of console radios have dropped 39 per cent under prewar and auto radios 64 per cent.

In spite of the tremendous employment peak reached, the CPA report warned that "a serious shortage of labor is developing" which may prove to be "an important limiting factor in production by the end of the year."

Two methods were proposed by which the impending labor shortage could be met. They were:

"(1) Recruit back into the labor force large numbers who have left since VJ-Day, and

"(2) Require that large amounts of overtime be worked if production schedules are to be met."

Measure of Labor Demand

Despite the fact that 10 million veterans and 15 million war workers have been discharged into the labor market in the last 12 months, the industrial demand has been so great that unemployment has risen only 1,600,000, and "may be considered remarkably low."

Civilian unemployment compensation claimants declined 100,000 to 1.6 million; veteran claimants remained at about 1.8 million.

A record volume of goods should be available to consumers during the rest of the year, Small said, "due to the high level of employment, and the speed with which our transportation and distributing mechanism appear to be able to move goods from manufacturers to retail outlets.

"Rising prices cannot be expected to bring a flood of goods into the market," he declared.

"The economy is too close to full production to allow a significant overall increase in output except through increased man-hour productivity."

Unless productivity can be boosted without increasing cost, "prices will rise further," he said. If manufacturers try to outstrip competitors by outbidding them for labor and materials, the result will be less production and increased prices, he said.

As regards labor relations, Small predicted that "if nobody rocks the boat for six months we'll reach tremendous production."

CPA's Small Vetoes Bid For Long Skirt Style

By the Associated Press

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small yesterday sharply rejected an appeal for removal of style restrictions on women's clothes.

Just two inches added to the length of skirts, he warned, "might cost the national economy 50 million yards of fabric within a year."

The request came from the National Wool Growers Association, which declared the regulations unnecessary and a threat to the fashion and wool industries.

Lifting the restrictions now would drain fabric from suits for veterans, Small wrote in reply.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Major Retirement Changes Proposed

RETIREMENT: Two major changes in its retirement system were proposed to Congress yesterday by the Civil Service Commission. They were:

Kluttz

1. Elimination of the so-called "tontine" charge of $1 a month against each employe, and

2. That the 4 per cent interest on refunds be discontinued to former employes who serve less than five years.

The commission, backed by the Budget Bureau and General Accounting Office, made a plea for these changes on the grounds of fairness and the fact that they would wipe out much red tape and paperwork.

On tontine—long a sore spot with Federal workers—the commission explained that 90 per cent of its income was derived from people who voluntarily left the service and were therefore docked a dollar a month. "It does not appear equitable," Congress was told, "to assess this charge against former employes who receive no benefit from the system. It has the effect," the commission explained, "of a service charge levied for the benefit of the permanent employes in the system." . . . . . .

The commission went on to say that retirement accounting had been backlogged in many agencies because of the difficulty in computing the dollar monthly charges under the twice-a-month pay system. The direct cost of this additional work is sizable.

Tontine is a nuisance from any angle and Congress should wipe it out. It hits hardest the low-paid employe who resigns after less than five years of Federal service.

The interest item would be very small to the average individual involved, but it would save the fund about $1,500,000 a year if it were knocked out on refunds of former employes who served less than five years. No interest is now paid employes who serve less than a year.

CIVIL SERVICE: In making these recommendations, Civil Service undoubtedly has in mind the fact that it must do the retirement job with a sizable reduction in personnel. Any paper operations that could be knocked out would help it along. A hundred retirement division employes already have lay-off notices and another 100 will feel the ax soon. The division must get down from 800 to about 550.

PEOPLE: William Parsons is the new administrative assistant to the Treasury Secretary. He succeeds Paul Kelley who brought him back into the department from the Budget Bureau . . . Parsons will also have overall supervision of the Treasury budget. Lyman Moore, an able operator, has resigned as assistant administrator of National Housing. He will become city manager for Portland, Me. . . . Capitol Hill phone operators were hailed as hard-working, loyal, courteous, and conscientious in speeches on the House floor by Representatives Gavin and Weichel.

SENATE: It laid aside the bill to give the Civil Service Commission authority to fix the penalty in Hatch Act cases, but it gave its approval to a bill to create two additional assistant secretaries of Agriculture . . . UC: Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee, has dropped his plan that would bring Federal workers under the unemployment compensation system. He was convinced that the House would have killed it . . . GPO: The Government Printing Office is hiring linotype and monotype operators. The day rate is $1.57 an hour and $1.81.

EMPLOYMENT: The downward trend continues among Federal personnel. The net loss in June was 37,404, bringing total fulltime employment in this country to 2,322,451. In Washington the decrease was 994. The total here on July 1 was 235,023. Women in Government have slumped from a wartime high of more than a million to 618,000.

NAVY: Jacob Hollinger won the run-off election to be the employe representative on board 2 at Navy. An employe of Supplies and Accounts, he polled 989 votes. H. W. Meakin of Yards and Docks, got 393 votes to become first alternate on the board of appeals, and Edward Stewart of Naval Operations, nosed out Helen Leonard for second alternate. The results in the board 1 election are still in doubt.

CHARGE: Representative Rees (R., Kans.) yesterday accused unnamed Federal agencies of violation of the personnel ceiling provision in the 1946 pay raise act. That's very interesting—if true.

However, it is absolutely impossible for any agency to violate the 1946 ceiling law. That part of the law does not become effective until October 1, the beginning of the second quarter. Meantime, the Budget Bureau has merely extended the fourth quarter ceilings of 1946 to the first quarter of 1947. No agency will be told of its ceiling under the 1946 act until August 15.

Rees said many agencies were bent on increasing their personnel while he says they should cooperate with the Congress to reduce employes to a reasonable limit. Let's see what happens on October 1, Mr. Rees, your charge is a bit premature now.

The Gallup Poll

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Independent Voters Show Increasing GOP Preference

Princeton, N. J., July 30.—The Democratic Party has lost ground sharply since 1944 with the group of voters that controls the balance of power in national elections—the independent voter.

The proportion among these voters preferring the Democratic Party has dropped from 62 per cent at the time of the 1944 elections to 51 per cent today—a drop of 11 percentage points.

So far as today's results go, an independent voter is a man who calls himself an independent when asked:

"In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, or an Independent?"

Forty per cent call themselves Republican, 39 per cent call themselves Democratic, and something less than 1 per cent call themselves Socialist.

This leaves 21 per cent who say they are independent voters. The group thus adds up to a powerful voting body which is the deciding factor in national elections. It totals about one voter in every five or roughly 10 million among those who cast a ballot in the last presidential election.

In measuring sentiment among the independent voters today, the Institute had field reporters in all parts of the United States ask a cross-section of voters a question which is used periodically to gauge party strength, aside from candidates:

If a presidential election were being held today, which party would you vote for, the Democratic of the Republican.

The results:

Democratic	51%
Republican	49

The trend of independent voter sentiment is shown here for 1940 and 1944, as compared with today.

	Democratic	Republican
1940	61%	39%
1944	62	38
Today	51	49

There is, of course, no telling at this stage in the game whether the course of events will swing the independent vote back into the Democratic columns. But, unless the current trend is halted or reversed, it is a bad omen for the Democratic Party in the congressional elections this fall.

This is not to say that present findings can be regarded as a forecast on the outcome of the election in terms of seats. Such a forecast would call for a survey in each of the 435 congressional districts in which there is a contest.

There is, nonetheless, a roughly proportional relation between changes in party strength and changes in the distribution of seats in the House.

Joan Bennett Wrongly Named In A.P. Hollywood Tax Story

New York, July 30 (AP).—The Associated Press was in error in including Miss Joan Bennett's name in a story from Hollywood, July 26, on an anticipated Govrenment crackdown on "collapsible" movie producing companies formed by stars and movie executives seeking income tax relief.

Attention to the unintentional error by the Associated Press was called by Abraham L. Bienstock, counsel for Walter Wanger and Miss Bennett. The story followed one from Washington telling of a Government drive against individuals and combinations who set up corporations, produced a single picture, reaped large dividends and lower taxes under corporate laws and then liquidated. Bienstock quoted a telegram from Wanger, Miss Bennett's husband, which read in part:

"Including Joan Bennett's name in reference to a one picture corporation is as you know completely untrue. Only corporation Miss Bennett has any stock in is Diana Corp. which is in the process now of making a series of pictures."

Bienstock, who said the inclusion of Miss Bennett's name was "absolutely false," said "Miss Bennett has risked her own capital in the Diana Corp. and that the corporation pays its corporate taxes and Miss Bennett her individual income taxes without evasion or circumvention."

BARNABY — **By Crockett Johnson**

What, m'boy? The pater frowns on the O'Malley plan? You certify that he looks askance—
Yes, Mr. O'Malley.
He thinks it's terrible. And so does Mom. There's going to be a big meeting tonight. In our house . . .
My, my . . .
We're gathered together informally, of course. But anyone who wishes to protest, can sign this petition . . . Tents aren't a solution. Houses are!
Cushlamochree! Insurrection!

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

St. Louis, July 30.—Ted Williams is wonderful. He's leading the American League in home runs, in runs batted in, in runs scored and bases on balls. He's being compared with the greatest hitters of all time, and surely he belongs in that class.

POVICH

But here's the paradox: Williams isn't leading the American League in hitting. At least, he wasn't this morning. Mickey Vernon of Washington has been outhitting Williams all season, not by much, but by enough to hold the league lead.

It would be strange, indeed, in view of all the plaudits for Williams, and all of them deserved, if not Williams but Vernon ended up as the league leading batting champion.

Vernon's story is as interesting as Williams'. To begin with, he is some kind of an interloper in this batting championship business. He never hit .300 in his life before, at least in the big leagues, but there he was this morning hitting .356 and topping Williams by a point.

When the season started, the talk was of the possibility that Joe DiMaggio might lead off Williams for the batting crown. The guy who ventured that Vernon would figure in the race would have been a candidate for the violent ward.

When Williams batted .406 in 1941 to take the batting title, he outhit Vernon by exactly 107 points. But Vernon has been a hard guy to shake this season. A couple of times Williams went into the batting lead, but Vernon bounced back to retake it.

Ten days ago Williams staged a brief spree and moved out in front. The next day, Vernon clouted Detroit pitching and got four for four and was back on top. He hasn't been giving up easily.

The strange item is that Vernon was benched early in the season for non-hitting. His replacement at first base, Jack Sanford, was no improvement and in desperation Vernon was given back the first base job. He's been doing all right ever since. He has dressed up his .356 batting average by pounding out 35 two-baggers, more than anybody else in the league.

Some kind of special credit is due Vernon, anyway. As a left-handed hitter with the Nats, he doesn't quite get a fair shake. He faces more left-handed pitchers than Williams. The Nats always get Mickey Harris, Hal Newhouser, Al Lopat, Thorton Lee, Frank Papish and other southpaws in the league, but it hasn't stopped Vernon. The day he hit for the cycle in Chicago, he got all of his hits off left-handers.

Vernon doesn't claim to be the hitter that Williams is. "I can't get those home runs or knock the ball against the fences like he does," says Vernon, "but I'm serious about this business of getting enough hits to lead the league. A lot of fellows have asked me why I don't get down on the end of the bat where the money is, but I'm having more luck swinging for singles and doubles and that's what I'm going to swing for. I never could be a home run champion."

The best year he ever had before was in 1941 when he hit .299. "I actually hit .2994 that year," he says, "and less time at bat would have put me in the .300 class. We went into Yankee Stadium for the last three games of the season and I was hitting .302, but I slumped.

His lofty batting average has made something of a transformation in Vernon, incidentally. He isn't the same dead-fish performer of his previous years with the Nats. Now he's arguing with umpires, demanding all his rights, and generally acting tougher. And he's in a mood to act tougher with the Washington club when it comes to talking 1947 contract. He wants double his present salary.

He's a better hitter this year, he says, because he's learning to hit the ball to left field. "I used to be strictly a pull hitter and I saw enough outside pitches to make me dizzy. In the Pacific I began to wonder if I couldn't hit those outside pitches to left and I found out I could. I don't have the same power to left field, but those hits to left count just as much in the averages and do the club more good than a long out to right."

Vernon would now be the property of the St. Louis Browns instead of the Nats except for a slight error by the Browns in 1936. The Browns signed him for their Easton, Md., club in the Eastern Shore League when he was a freshman at Villanova, with the understanding he would get a $750 bonus if he made good. In the middle of that season, the Browns abandoned the Easton team as a farm and Vernon was made a free agent. The Nats got him for nothing. They could peddle him now for at least one hundred grand.

Bogley Wins In Boys' Net

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 30.—Second seeded Gilbert Bogley, mainstay of the Washington, D. C., Landon School tennis team, swept into the third round of boys' division play in the National Junior and Boys' Tennis championships here today.

Herbie Flam, 17-year-old Beverly Hills, Calif., schoolboy, shooting for his second straight junior title, overpowered Bob Alexander of Waco., Tex., 6—1, 6—2, to pace the parade of favorites into third round singles matches at Kalamazoo College.

Seeded Player Ousted

Only one of the eight seeded players failed to survive the second round, Don Mathey of Princeton, N. J., seeded sixth, bowing to Edwin Davis of Baton Rouge, La., 6—4, 7—5, in a minor surprise.

Len Steiner from Brooklyn, N. Y., seeded No. 7, dropped the first set but rallied to whip Charles Schaaf of Highland Park, Ill., 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

All other seeded players advanced handily on straight-set triumphs. Herbert Behrens of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., No. 2, thumped Bob Burnham, Michigan City, Ind., 6—4, 6—0; Hugh Stewart of San Marino, Calif., No. 3, breezed past Bob Norman of River Forest, Ill., 6—0, 6—0, and fourth-seeded Sid Schwartz of Brooklyn blasted Dan Wynn of McKeesport, Pa., 6—3, 6—0.

Lorne Main of Vancouver, B. C., the Canadian junior titlist, survived his second singles test by ousting Martin Orans of Los Angeles 6—1, 6—3.

Tilden Protege Upset

Arthur Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., who entered under sponsorship of Bill Tilden, the professional star, and was seeded sixth, fell at the hands of Phil Maloney, Quincy, Mass., in the day's No. 1 surprise in the boys' division, which saw all other seeded stars roll into the third round on straight-set triumphs.

Keston, Deimling, jr., 15-year-old ace from River Forest, Ill., who swept to the Western Boys' title last week in Detroit, shut out Larry Goldbeck of San Antonio, Tex., 6—0, 6—0, after reaching the second round on a bye. Deimling is seeded first in the boys' tourney here.

In the boys' feature tomorrow Bogley opposes Teddy Jax of Hamtramck, Mich.

Ebbetts Field Strike Off

Brooklyn, July 30 (AP).—Jack Collins, business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, said today the threatened strike by employes of Henry M. Stevens, Inc., a catering firm, had been postponed indefinitely. The concessionaires, who seek a union contract, had threatened to picket Ebbets Field tonight.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
*Boston	69	28	.711	....
New York	57	40	.588	12
Detroit	55	40	.579	13
*WASHINGT'N	50	45	.526	18
*Cleveland	46	51	.474	23
*St. Louis	40	54	.426	27½
*Chicago	38	57	.400	30
*Philadelphia	27	67	.287	40½

Yesterday's Results

*Playing night game.
Detroit, 6; New York, 5.
WASHINGTON at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Chicago (night).
Boston at Cleveland (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

WASHINGTON at St. Louis (night)
Hudson (7-7) vs. Zoldak (7-8).

Philadelphiat at Chicago
Fowler (7-9) vs. Smith (6-7) or Papish (1-3).

New York at Detroit
Russo (0-1) vs. Benton (26).

Boston at Cleveland
Dobson (10-4) vs. Gromek (4-9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
*Brooklyn	58	36	.617	....
*St. Louis	55	38	.591	2½
Chicago	51	43	.543	7
*Cincinnati	45	47	.489	12
*Boston	44	49	.473	13½
New York	43	53	.448	16
*Philadelphia	39	51	.433	17
*Pittsburgh	37	55	.402	20

*Playing night game.

Yesterday's Results

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis at Brooklyn (night).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (night).
Pittsburgh at Boston (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

Pittsburgh at Boston
Roe (2-8) vs. Wright (6-7).

St. Louis at Brooklyn
Dickson (8-3) vs. Hatten (6-8).

Chicago at New York (night)
Passeau (7-7) vs. Gee (2-0).

Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2-
Blackwtell (5-7) and Heusser (6-7) vs. Raffensberger (6-6) and Hoerst (1-3).

Switch in Louis Bout Site Hinted

Detroit, July 30 (INS).—Michigan Boxing Commissioner John Hettche indicated today that Joe Louis may hake his next heavyweight title defense in Detroit.

Hettche said Promoter Mike Jacobs told him he would like to move Louis scheduled New York fight against Tami Mauriello to Detroit "where it probably would draw more money."

First indication that the site might be changed, Hettche said, came from Joe Weeks, a representative of the Columbia Broadcasting Co.

Quist Withdraws

Sydney, July 30 (AP).—Adrian Quist, one of the leading candidates for Australia's Davis Cup team, has withdrawn from the Queensland Championships scheduled early in August, but will be on hand for the cup competition, in which Australia will defend her trophy in December.

Giants Edge Cubs, 3-2, on Rosen's Hit

New York, July 30 (AP).—The New York Giants scored one of their rare victories over the Chicago Cubs this season when little Goodie Rosen rapped a pinch single to right with bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning today to ekr out a 3-2 win.

A slim paid crowd of 8412 at the Polo Grounds saw the New Russ Bauers, third Chicago hurler of the day, was rapped for the winning blow although Bill Chipman, who started the ninth in place of Starter Paul Erickson, was tagged with the defeat. Chipman set up the winning run when Johnny Mize clouted a double. Bauers came in with men on first and second and one out. A ground out advanced both runners and an intentional pass set the stage for Rosen's winning hit.

Gene Thompson, who relieved Mike Budnick in the seventh, received credit for the victory.

Chicago	AB	H	O	A	New York	AB	H	O	A
Hack,3b	3	0	0	4	Blattner,2b	2	3	4	1
Johnson,2b	3	1	1	1	Kerr,ss	5	1	3	2
Rickert,lf	4	1	2	0	Marshall,cf	5	2	7	1
Lowrey,lf	0	0	1	0	Mize,1b	4	2	6	1
C'retta,1b	4	1	11	2	Graham,rf	3	0	2	0
Pafko,cf	3	2	2	0	||Witek	0	0	0	0
N'olson,rf	2	0	3	0	1Rucker	0	0	0	0
McC'ough,c	4	1	3	0	Lombardi,c	3	1	4	0
Jurges,ss	3	1	2	2	Gordon,lf	3	0	4	0
*D'sandro	0	0	0	0	Rigney,3b	3	0	1	2
†Merullo	0	0	0	0	2Rosen	1	1	0	0
Sturgeon,ss	0	0	0	0	Budnick,p	2	0	0	1
Erickson,p	2	0	1	1	‡Young	1	0	0	0
‡Secory	1	0	0	0	Thompson,p	0	0	0	2
Chipman,p	0	0	0	0					
Bauers,p	0	0	0	0	Totals	37	10	27	11
Totals	29	7	26	10					

*Batted for Jurges in ninth.
†Ran for Dallessandro in ninth.
‡Batted for Erickson in ninth.
||Two out when winning run scored.
1Batted for Budnick in sixth.
||Batted for Graham in ninth.
1Ran for Witek in ninth.
2Batted for Rigney in ninth.

Chicago	200	000	000—2
New York	100	000	101—3

Runs—Johnson, Rickert, Blattner, Kerr, Mize. Errors—Mize, Jurges, Rickert. Runs batted in—Cavarretta, Pafko, Marshall, Mize, Rosen. Two-base hits—Blattner, Mize. Stolen base—Mize. Sacrifices—Erickson, Nicholson. Double plays—Marshall to Blattner; Kerr to Blattner to Mize; Mize to Kerr to Mize. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 15. Base on balls—Budnick, 4; Erickson, 5; Thompson, 1; Chipman, 1; Bauers, 1. Strikeouts—Erickson, 3; Chipman, 1. Hits—Budnick, 5 in 6; Erickson, 8 in 8; Thompson, 3 in 3; Chipman, 1 in ⅓; Bauers, 1 in ⅔. Winning pitcher—Thompson. Losing pitcher—Chipman.

Mouser Tops Junior Golf

Firing a two over par 72, Stanley Mouser, 15-year-old student of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High, won the first weekly JJunior Field Day Golf Tournament at Manor Country Club yesterday. Second place went to another B-CC golfer, Bubby Worsham, who checked in with a 75. Both were playing under the Bannockburn Golf Club colors.

Prior to the beginning of play, Manor Pro Clagett Stevens gave the participants a lesson. Next week's field day will take place on Tuesday at Indian Spring Country Club, with Pro Mel Shorey providing a demonstration.

Results:
Stan Mouser, 15, Bannockburn, 38, 37—72; Bubby Worsham, 16, Bannockburn, 37, 38—75; Ed Tattersol, 20, Manor, 40, 41—81; Alan Welsberg, 18, Indian Spring, 40, 41—81; George Bolton, 14, Bannockburn, 39, 44—83; Sid Lanier, 20, Kenwood, 45, 41—86; Ed Reigh, 16, Manor, 48, 42—90; Charles Malone, 18, Rock Creek, 46, 44—90; Charles Halloran, 19, Rock Creek, 46, 51—97; Bill Flannery, 17, Rock Creek, 49, 53—102; Tom Clark, 14, Indian Spring, 52, 55—107; Herb Lacy, 14, Manor, 54, 55—109; Ted McQueeney, 14, Rock Creek, 52, 63—115; John Nash, 13, Manor, 64, 60—124.

Habron Fights On Star Card

Charley Habron, former D. C. A. A. U. and present Golden Gloves 126-pound champion, will meet Alexandria's Jimmy Stancil in one of the feature bounts on the 12-bout, All-star amateur card Friday night at Griffith Stadium. The bouts are sponsored by the Metropolitan Amateur Boxinz Coaches Association, proceeds of which will be used to start a medical fund for local amateur boxers.

Nine other senior bouts in addition to the Habron-Stancil clash and two junior matches will complete the card. Four other bouts already arranged include:

112 pounds—Dave Carter(unattached) vs. George Karadimos (Southwest A. C.).

118 pounds—Russel Foltz (Prince Georges County Police Boys Club) vs. Al Gooding (unattached).

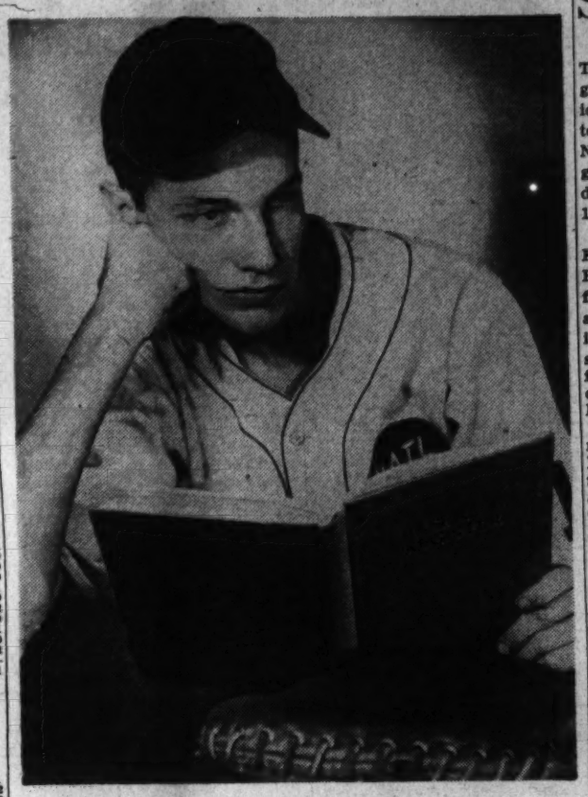
130 pounds—Claude Lawrence (St. Mary's Boys Club) vs. John Crowell (Southwest A. A.). Dave Coakley (Southwest A. C.). vs. Paul Oliver (Prince G. C. P. B. C.).

Russian Woman Claims Record

London, July 30 (AP).—Russia claimed a world's record today for one of its star women athletes, Klavdia Mayuchaya, who, the Moscow radio said, threw the javelin 158 feet, 9 inches.

The record of 154 feet, 11⅛ inches has been held since 1942 by Annelise Steinheuer of Germany. The radio said that another Russian girl, Yudmila Anokina of Leningrad, also surpassed Fraulein Steinheuer's record with a throw of 155 feet, 8¾ inches.

Young Vinson Has His Own Private Problem



VISIONS OF THE BIG LEAGUES—Sixteen-year-old Jimmy Vinson, younger son of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Fred M. Vinson, studies the records of his major league idols and dreams of what it might be like to be in the big time

"I Just Want to Be an Ordinary Guy," Jimmy Says in Seeking Wilson High Baseball Berth

By Herb Heft
Post Reporter

Take it from 16-year-old Jimmy Vinson, being endowed with a famous father, and aspiring to become a better than average athlete provides a fellow with an awful lot of obstacles.

"Especially if you only have a so-so amount of natural ability, and have to make up for what you lack with plenty of hustle," says the younger son of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Fred M. Vinson. "It's not that I'm not proud of my dad, it's just that sometimes I get a little rougher riding by members of opposing teams than I would get otherwise."

Jimmy, who moved here from Louisa, Ky., when he was only three years old, has been fighting his private battle ever since without asking any quarter.

"I wouldn't get any, anyway," chuckled the slim, good looking Wilson High School senior.

Chance This Year

He's been a member of the Wilson baseball and basketball squads for the past year, and the 1946-47 semesters should provide him with his best chance yet to become a regular on both teams. If the opinion of Hansford Sullivan, coach of the National Cathedral Junior American Legion baseball team bears any weight, young Jimmy faces a happy year.

"I've watched Jim play ball for me this season, and his constant chatter, good sportsmanship, and lively spirit made him one of the best team-players I had. For example, he wanted to be a catcher, but I already had one, and needed a first baseman. And although he had never played that position before, he accepted it, and by the end of the season last week he was doing a darn swell job over there."

Jimmy says he'd rather play ball for Wilson than do anything else right now:

"My older brother, Freddie, jr., was all-Metropolitan in basketball and regular second basemen in baseball there in 1942, so I guess wanting to be just like my brother has a lot to do with it.

Not Enough Weight

"Sure I'd like to be a major league ballplayer. Cecil Travis has always been my favorite player. But I might as well be a realist about the matter. I just don't have the physique." Jimmy stands an even six feet tall, but weighs only 125 pounds.

Jimmy plans to matriculate at Washington and Lee University in September, 1947, following once more in the footsteps of his brother.

"I'll probably major in history or law," he said. "I guess it'll be pretty tough down there too, because I'm only a fair student."

This year, incidentally was Jimmy's first in District Legion baseball. During all previous summers, his family went back to Kentucky for vacations, and he played on the Ashland Legion team there.

Shoot Set Saturday

The Washington Gun Club will hold a Practice Shoot Saturday afternoon, August 3, 1946, at the Club Grounds, 34th and Benning rd. ne., starting at 2 o'clock. Come, and bring your friends.

World Ice Play Planned

Edmonton, July 30 (AP).—Delegates from Canada, the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe will attend a meeting of the International Ice Hockey Association in New York August 12, Dr. W. G. Hardy, president of the organization, announced here today.

General plans for the development of world hockey will be discussed at the meeting, Dr. Hardy said. He indicated that one of the knotty problems facing the gathering will be that dealing with the transfer of Canadian and American hockey stars to Britain and other European countries.

"The general policy is that no player shall transfer from this continent to any country not affiliated with the I. C. H. A.," Dr. Hardy stated.

J. F. Ahearne, secretary of the British Ice Hockey Association will attend the meeting together with Claude Kewley, who is expected to represent Scottish interests.

Monsieur Llues and M. Puesch have arrived in America on behalf of France, while Mr. Johanssen will attend for Sweden.

The C. A. H. A. will be represented by H. Dowell, Middleton, N. S., president; Al Pickard, Regina, first vice-president; Frank Sargent of Port Arthur; George S. Dudley of Midland, Ontario, and W. A. Hewitt of Toronto.

Walter Brown of Boston, president of the A. H. A. will lead the American delegation.

Dr. Hardy said there was a possibility that both Denmark and Finland would also send representatives to the gathering.

Chandler Writing To Get Player Plan 'Formally'

Los Angeles, July 30 (AP).—Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler declined commont today on demands of major league players for a minimum wage and pension plan—"until it is presented formally to me."

The Commissioner said he expects to receive the plan after he returns to his Cincinnati office Saturday. He intends to leave Los Angles tomorrow afternoon.

Completing a swing around the California end of the Pacific Coast League, Chandler planned to visit San Diego tonight for the Sacramento-San Diego game.

Trucks Fans 13 as Tigers Sink Yanks

Detroit, July 30 (AP).—The Detroit Tigers climbed within a single game of second place in the American League by squeezing out a 6 to 5 drama-packed victory over the New York Yankees today as Virgil (Fire) Trucks utilized the semi-darkness of twilight to strike out 13 Yankee batsmen.

A three-run error by Pitcher Floyd Bevens, who missed First Baseman Steve Souchock's throw at first for the third out gave Detroit all but one of four runs it scored in the third inning. Eddie Lake scored from third, George Kell from second and Hank Greenberg came all the way in from first while Bevens was retrieving the ball.

Yankee homers by Tommy Henrich, Charley Keller and Aaron Robinson produced four runs for the Bronx Bombers off Trucks' fast one but Skeeter Webb's double and Trucks' single brought the Tigers another run in the fourth and Dick Wakefield's triple and Roy Cullenbine's fly to deep center made it 6—4 in the Detroit eighth.

Robinson and Souchock singled to open the Yankee ninth and Joe Gordon walked to fill the bases with nobody out but Manager Bill Dickey rapped into a double play, one run scoring, and pinch-hitter Bill Johnson grounded out to end the game with the tying run on third.

Trucks treated the twilight throng of 39,831 fans to a brilliant strikeout display, fanning three Yanks in the seventh and two each in the first, third, fifth and eighth innings. George Stirnweiss struck out three times and Charley Keller, Joe Gordon and Bevens went down twice each as Trucks notched his twelfth win of the year.

New York	AB	H	O	A	Detroit	AB	H	O	A
St'weiss,3b	3	0	0	0	Lake,ss	4	0	3	4
Henrich,rf	4	1	1	0	Kell,3b	4	2	3	0
Keller,lf	4	1	2	0	Cramer,cf	4	1	0	0
Lindell,cf	3	0	2	0	Gr'berg,1b	3	0	5	0
Robinson,c	4	2	1	0	W'field,lf	4	2	0	0
†Rizzuto	0	0	0	0	C'enbine,rf	3	0	1	0
B'chock,1b	4	1	12	2	Webb,2b	3	2	2	3
Gordon,2b	3	0	1	3	Richards,c	3	0	13	1
Crosetti,ss	2	1	3	6	Trucks,p	4	2	0	0
‡Dickey	1	0	0	0					
Bevens,p	0	0	0	1	Totals	33	9	27	8
*Etten	0	0	0	0					
Page,p	0	0	0	0					
§Johnson	1	0	0	0					
Totals	33	3	24	13					

*Batted for Bevens in seventh.
†Ran for Robinson in ninth.
‡Batted for Crosetti in ninth.
§Batted for Page in ninth.

New York	000	103	001—5
Detroit	004	100	01x—6

Runs—Henrich, Stirnweiss, Keller, Robinson, Rizzuto, Lake, Kell, Greenberg, Wakefield, Webb. Errors—Lindell, Bevens. Runs batted in—Henrich, Keller (2), Robinson, Dickey, Kell, Trucks, Cullenbine. Two-base hits—Trucks, Webb. Three-base hit—Wakefield. Home runs—Henrich, Keller, Robinson. Double plays—Crosetti to Gordon to Souchock; Webb to Lake to Greenberg. Left on bases—New York, 4; Detroit, 7. Base on balls—Bevens, 3; Page, 1; Trucks, 3. Strikeouts—Bevens, 1; Trucks, 13. Hits—Bevens, 6 in 6; Page, 3 in 2. Wild pitch—Trucks. Losing pitcher—Bevens.

Pilot's Plea Gets Hearing

Chicago, July 30 (AP).—The three-man executive committee of the National Association of Baseball Leagues today heard testimony from eight persons, but deferred immediate action in the appeal by the Louisville club of the American Association against the season suspension of Manager Harry Leibold.

Thomas H. Richardson, president of the Eastern League and committee chairman, said a decision might be forthcoming later tonight or tomorrow. Other committee members include Clarence (Pants) Rowland, president of the Pacific Coast League, and Herman White, president of the Northern and Wisconsin State Leagues.

The committee took statements from Leibold and Umpire Forrest (Frosty) Peters, principals in a field brawl at Louisville June 16 which resulted in suspension of Leibold for the remainder of the season by Minor League Commissioner W. G. Bramham. Peters reported he was assaulted on the field by the colonel pilot.

Leibold first was suspended five days and fined $100 by President Roy Hamey of the American Association which prompted Peters to resign as umpire. Umpire Milt Steengrafe also resigned.

Newhouser To Lose a Week

Detroit, July 30 (AP)—Hal Newhouser, the Detroit Tigers' 20-game winner, discovered today a nerve injury n the elbow of his pitching arm will keep him out of action for about a week.

Trainer Jack Homel of the Tigers said the ace left-hander would miss regular pitching turns Wednesday against the New York Yankees and Sunday against the Boston Red Sox.

Homel said the injury had nothing to do with bone chips located earlier this year in Newhouser's left elbow.

The Tiger star has won 20 games and lost three.

Bertelli, After All, May Be $10,000 Flop

ANGELO BERTILLI
Enters the Courtroom

Coaches Tell Judge He May Fail at Pro

Boston, July 30 (AP).—Two professional football coaches testified at Angelo Bertelli's contract hearing today that the former Notre Dame All-American quarterback might turn out to be a $10,000 "flop" in the pro game.

Steve Owen of the New York Giants and Earle (Greasy) Neale of the Philadelphia Eagles, both National Football League caoches, declared in Superior Court that the collegiate star could not be considered indispensable to any professional team.

Bertelli is claimed by both the Boston Yanks of the N.F.L. and the Los Angeles All-America Conference Dons, who are seeking a permanent injunction to restrain him from playing with Boston.

A '4 Horsemen' Flopped

"Many former All-America choices have proved flops in professional football," Owen said. "Take the case of Notre Dame's 'Four Horsemen,' or Charlie Brickley of Harvard. They were college stars, but they never panned out in the pro ranks. The same thing might be true of Bertelli."

Superior Judge Felix Forte asked Owen by what standards a professional coach selected his players.

"By the player's own record," replied Owen.

"Well," countered the judge, "if anyone has exraordinary, unique and amazing ability to be a professional football player, it is Bertelli."

Heisman Trophy Comes Up

The judge referred to previous testimony that Bertelli had received the Heisman Trophy as the outstanding individual college player of 1943.

Neale testified that "it is impossible to say whether Bertelli can make a professional football player—it takes a year or two to tell."

Seeking an njunction to prevent Bertelli from playing with any other club, the Los Angeles team maintains that he is indispensable. The Yank, who paid him a $2000 bonus for signing a $10,000-a-year contract, deny that the former Notre Dame star has unique ability. He signed first wih the Dons, laer wih Boston.

Earlier today Bertelli through his counsel asserted hat the Dons' contract was "a fraud." The allegation was made by Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty, but was not elaborated on. The contract dispute will continue tomorrow.

Purdue Grid Hopes Hinge On Tackles

Lafayette, Ind., July 30 (AP).—Football Coach Cecil Isbell of Purdue, who had to push his chair away from the Western Conference table last fall with only half a meal—three victories in six starts—stands a good chance of being well fed this fall.

He has enough birds in hand for a tasty dish and the War and Navy departments might season it up by turning loose two or three Boilermaker tackles now in uniform.

Apart from Tackle Cavities, Purdue is solid. A backfield made to order for Isbell's shimmering "T" formation has Fullback Ed Cody, 180-pounder who gained 518 yards rushing in six games last year; Bob Demoss, rabbit quarterback, who completed 38 of 79 passes in Big Ten competition; Left Halfback Bill Canfield, who caught 28 passes for 245 yards and averaged 38.9 yards on punts, and Bob Chester or Dick Bushnell, former Boilermakers back from service.

More Backs Ready

There are promising additional backs, both former GIs and freshmen, to give the little guys the rest they needed last year and didn't get.

Ends Norman Maloney and Bob Heck are holdovers, along with Center Joe Kodba, and the reserve strength includes Bob Johnston, All-Conference end in 1941.

Art Haverstock and Morris Kaastad, letter winners in 1944, and Ottis Hurris, who earned a "P" in 1942, have shed khaki to replace 1945 guards. A couple of Hoosier freshmen, Steve Habzansky of Whiting and Louis Karras of Gary, are being groomed for the guard vacancies, but Isbell hopes veterans Barry French, Pete Harbolak and Phil O'Reilly will get service discharges before the season starts.

Won Five, Then Lost

Purdue romped over Marquette, Great Lakes, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio State last fall before losing to Northwestern. The Boilermakers came back to beat Pittsburgh and Minnesota but lost their last two games to Michigan and undefeated Indiana. They tied with Northwestern for fourth place in the Big Ten.

Deal for Pirates Still in Fire, Says Benswanger

Pittsburgh, July 30 (AP).—President William E. Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club declared today a deal to sell the club to Frank E. McKinney, owner of the American Association's Indianapolis club, was still hanging fire.

"It could happen," Benswanger said, "but it very definitely has not happened yet."

McKenney announced in New York he has first option on buying the National League club and said there was a "fifty-fifty" possibility he could complete the deal.

"Mr. McKinney stopped here on his way east," said the Pirate president, "and we had a very serious talk."

Chibeans Sign End

Chicago, July 30 (AP).—The Chicago Bears today signed Ted Tycocki, an end, formerly of Purdue University. Tycocki originally was a halfback, but Mal Elwart, prewar coach of the Boilermakers, shifted him to end to utilize his speed for pass catching.

Sweden Out Of Davis Cup

New York, July 30 (AP).—Walter Merril lHall, chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee of management, said today that New Zealand, only Pacific zone team in the challange round, had withdrawn and th ethe winner of the United States-Sweden competition at Forest Hills next month would oppose Australia for the huge cup.

Australia won the International Tennis trophy in 1939 and has not defended it since because of the war.

New Zealand withdrew because of its inability to send a team here to meet the United States Squad, champions of the North American zone.

Hall said that Sweden, winner of the European zone, would oppose the United States forces at Forest Hills August 16-18.

Legion Juniors In Semifinals

Costello American Legion Post and Mr. Pleasant open semifinal play in the Capital City Junior Baseball League today when they clash at 5 p. m. on the South Ellipse. Government Printing Office and Maryland Aces, the other semifinalists, will tangle tomorrow, also at 5 p. m., on the South Ellipse.

Costello, victor over Mt. Pleasant during the regular season, is favored today. Either righthander Bobby Jones or Lefty Bob Burlingame, both former Tech High stars, will draw the Costello pitching assignment, and will be opposed by either Whitey Skrinski or Fairfax, Willie Goff of Central or Nick Panella of Anacostia.

The winning teams will play for the league championship Monday, with the titleholder representing Washington in the All-America Junior Amateur Baseball Championship Tournament, slated to get under way here August 19, with teams from 18 Eastern cities taking part.

Servo Turns Down African Offer

New York, July 30 (AP).—Al Weill, manager of the Welterweight Boxing Champion Marty Servo, said today he had received a cable from Reginald Haswel of the White City Sporting Club, Johannesburg, South Africa, offering Servo 5000 pounds, tax free, to fight Eric Boon in Johannesburg. The offer also included transportation for two.

Weill said he was advising Haswel that he was compelled to reject the offer because Servo is scheduled to defend the title against Ray Robinson in Yankee Stadium, September 6.

"If Servo is successful against Robinson, we'll entertain the offer to fight Boon," said Weill.

Mungo Named Pilot

Clinton, N. C., July 30 (AP).—The Clinton Blues of the Tobacco State league announced today the appointment of Van Lingle Mungo, the former major league pitcher, as manager. He succeeds Willie Duke. Mungo has been playing for this Class D team for several weeks.

What Price Dignity? $675 to Vines . . . . .

No Menial; Golf Pro Refuses to Wear a Number

New York, July 30 (AP).—Ellsworth Vines didn't go for the numbers racket in George May's All-American Golf tournament at Chicago, and his refusal to go about decked out like a mutuel ticket cost him $675 in prize money.

May ruled that any player declining to wear an identifying number would receive a 15 per cent cut in any money he might win. Vines figured the $675 was cheap protection for his dignity.

There are two sides to the question of identifying numbers for golfers. It does seem that it would be a slight bruise on the prestige of golf as a gentleman's game to have the contestants labeled like race horses.

However, golf today is more or less big business, having outgrown its short-pants days of small, select galleries. Thousands of people who don't know too much about the sport or wouldn't know Gene Sarazen from Trader Horn are attracted to the big tournaments. It would seem they should be entitled to know whom they are watching, just as baseball and football and basketball fans can tell who's who by the numbers adorning the athletes.

There would see mto be a little smugness and conceit attached to the refusal of a contestant to be identified by number. It might indicate the player might take it for granted he would be recognized, although in reality e is making it a guessing contest.

After all, a professional golfer—a tournament pro, that is—owes his livelihood to the golf fan. Without Gus Fan to foot the bill indirectly through the purses hung up by tournament sponsors, there would be no tournaments. It would seem that everything possible should be done to make it easier for the spectators to identify the players, instead of making them rush around saying: "Who dat?"

There seems to be an epidemic of bottle pitching among the baseball crowds this year. Just what it signifies, other than that the fans are full of vim, vigor and vulgarity, is hard to say, but a lot of the fans not only can't hold their liquor—they can't even hold the bottles.

Maybe some of them think a beer bottle wouldn't hurt anybody because it's only 3 or 4 per cent stuff anyway, which is too soft to hurt anyone, and besides, it would take more than a bottle to dent the thick skulls of the umpires who usually are the targets.

Seriously, we think there is nothing meaner or lower or more cowardly than a person who will throw a bottle with intent to do bodily harm at a ball game.

It should be made a criminal offense, as a bottle can be just as lethal a weapon as a gun or knife, and the thrower should be put in the class of the hot-and-run automobile driver. He's even worse than a hit-and-run driver, who runs after accidentally hitting somebody. The bottle thrower tries to melt into a crowd after intentionally trying to hit someone.

They hit the bottle, then try to make the bottle hit someone else. It's a vicious circle as far as the bottle is concerned. When they catch such morons they should make a vicious circle around them—of hungry wolves.

Blitz-Free Britishers Welcome Sports Back With Open Arms

Tars Splurge For Pitcher

NORFOLK, VA.—A righthand pitcher it feels certain is headed for the majors was obtained by the Norfolk club of the Piedmont League. He's Robert Porterfield, 21-year-old mountain lad standing 6-1 and weighing 190.

Porterfield, for whom the Tars paid what was believed to be the largest sum (not revealed) in their history, plus three players, to Radford of the Blue Ridge League, will join the team in Lynchburg on Thursday. With that club he had a record of eight wins and three losses.

Richmond, Va.—Milton Parlow, University of Virginia's 220-pound football and boxing captain-elect is pretty definitely ineligible for sports with the Cavaliers. The Southern, Southeastern and Ivy Leagues have ruled his college career at an end. Only the Western Conference is willing to let him compete and Virginia's only competition against a Big Ten team will be in boxing.

Winchester, Va. — Winchester baseball team's early margin collapsed as Front Royal put on a late spree to win, 3-2. Russell took credit for the victory as Fogel's seven-hitter for the locals failed. A second clash saw the Winchester White Sox beat Orequon, 5-3.

Martinsburg, W. Va. — The Blair nine went on a slugging orgy to smash the Shepherd Collete Vets, 11-4, and followed with an 18-6 beating of St. Thomas, which made seven errors.

Winchester, Va.—The first game of a championship series between Berkeley Woolen and Virginia Woolen softball teams went to the Berkeley ten, 5—4. The teams meet again August 10.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Bakerton's team came from behind to swamp the Martinsburg Blue Sox, 11—2, behind the five-hit pitching of Bob Custer. Another game went to Westphal Hose No. 5, 14—2, over the Old-Timers.

Washington youths, 16 years and over, are invited to attend a Brooklyn Dodger-sponsored baseball school August 5, 6 and 7 at Charlottesville, Va. Workouts will be held daily at 9 a. m. at Charlottesville High School field. No tuition will be charged with players requested to bring their own shoes, gloves and uniform.

Cellist Jules Sims was only half as bad as Sammy Ferro's collection of softball discords yesterday as the Capitol Theater musicians humbled the Mayfair unionists, 20-10, on the Lincoln Memorial diamond. Sims pitched, it was reported.

Lynchburg, Va.—Bill Chipley, ex-Clemson College and Jacksonville Naval Air Station end, announced he would enroll at Washington and Lee this year, compete in football, basketball and track and major in journalism.

A Marine Corps pilot during the war, Chipley said he had numerous offers from other colleges but chose W. & L. because it has the journalism courses he wants.

Atlantic City

1—6½; $3500; 2-year-olds; claiming.
Wheel Player ..... 114 *Helen's Dream 109
Pall Guy ..... 117 Gay Mischief 110
She's Back ..... 116 Desert Isle 114
Scheme ..... 114 Sandals Fleet 114
2—6; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
*Pompeyan ..... 117 *Nancy W. 112
Great Mirage ..... 117 *Coquette Rouge 112
Star Winds ..... 117 Baby Bills 103
Serenade V. ..... 123 *Thalia Lad 117
Black Cousins ..... 120 *Golden Rex 117
Mr. ..... 120 Gay Larimated 117
3—1 1-16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Gremlin ..... 116 †Chicmero 119
Career Boy ..... 122 Well Alright 118
Cousin Jay ..... 116 Blue Shade 116
Marshal Stable and Mrs. J. W. Carmac entry.
4—5½; $2500; 3-year-olds.
Drum Major ..... 120 Hattie K. 117
*Polychloe ..... 112 Peter Palmer 122
True Dream ..... 123 *Ballistic 117
Corinthian Lad ..... 123 Hypnotizer 122
*Crescent Bay ..... 117 Lonesport 122
5—1 1-16; $3000; 3 and 4-year-olds; allowance.
Roulade ..... 116 Hal Trick 110
Leonard Jane ..... 105 Miss Goldilby 108
*Promotion ..... 103 Kingstown 107
River Pat ..... 110 Broad Daylight 110
6—6½; $3500; 2-year-olds up; allowances.
Flidlar ..... 114 *Flying Weather 103
Dixie Scoop ..... 103 Viva Teddy 110
*Split The Wind ..... 103 Pass It 116
7—1 1-16; $3000; 3-year-olds; claiming.
Tryon ..... 120 Sir Victory 110
Belle Fire ..... 104 *Remmart 107
8—1 1-16; $3000; 3 and 4-year-olds; allowances.
Flying White ..... 114 Tacaro Briar 110
Round Trip ..... 114 Ned Canron 116
Reaction ..... 108 Incitelle 103
Footsteps ..... 116 Nautical Base 110
9—1 1-16; $3500; Class D; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Cavalgrin ..... 113 Cat Bridge 119
Romantic ..... 107 Two O Four 107
Signals Sticks ..... 119 Service Pilot 119
Attendant ..... 119 Zax 110

ATLANTIC CITY SELECTIONS
1—Pall Guy, Wheel Player, Desert Isle.
2—Sycamore, Sergeant J. V., Gay Larimated.
3—Sycamore, Caesar R., Well Allright.
4—Lonesport, Drum Major.
5—Ballistic, Broad Daylight, River Pat.
6—THE DOGE, Page II, Marine Victory.
7—The Wing, Red Canroe, Poolerville.
8—Signals Sticks, Cat Bridge, Service Pilot.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—9½; $2500; maidens 2-year-olds; cl'ing.
Se-Ba ..... 118 (Luch) 10.40 5.10 3.70
Pantalla ..... 115 (Buxton) 4.10 2.90
Desi-E. ..... 115 (Sims) 4.60
Big Affair ..... Gilded Trump, Che Jose M., Colonial Maid, Mirad, Ground Signal, Sweeping Betty, Adsete.
2—6; $2500; 3-year-olds; claiming.
Furnish ..... 112 (Mahrle) 25.80 8.70 4.40
Stage Song ..... 112 (Scarthorn) 3.40 2.40
My Jolie ..... 114 (Sims) 2.60
Magic Step, Ceramic, Little Grif, Dale Mason, Twirl Gift, Tettington, Leo L., Tentary.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $288.10.

3—9½; $2500; maidens 3-year-olds; cl'ing.
Spider ..... 116 (Gonzalez) 6.70 4.30 3.50
Woolie ..... 119 (Bernhardt) 6.90 4.80
Mr. Esther ..... 113 (Campbell) 8.90
Whirl Party, Dear Lady, Georganna, Glen, Goose Feather, Auscultation, Fagrace, Pappy Joe, Smasher's Gift.
4—9½; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Iron Lady ..... 106 (Cherry) 28.20 16.40 11.30
Mile Cross ..... 116 (Gonzalez) 6.50 4.70
Rain Cone ..... 117 (Buxton) 3.40
Airlift, Magic Mete, Baby Kiddie, Feathy Oak, Silver Pennant, Hygro's Ginger, Sunstorm.
5—6½; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Sun Stable ..... 116 Hattie K. 117
*Polychloe ..... 112 Peter Palmer 122
True Dream ..... 123 *Ballistic 117
Corinthian Lad ..... 123 Hypnotizer 122
*Crescent Bay ..... 117 Lonesport 122
6—1 1-16; $3000; 3 and 4-year-olds; allowances.
Roulade ..... 116 Hal Trick 110
Leonard Jane ..... 105 Miss Goldilby 108
*Promotion ..... 103 Kingstown 107
River Pat ..... 110 Broad Daylight 110
7—6; $3500; 2-year-olds up; allowances.
Flidlar ..... 114 *Flying Weather 103
Dixie Scoop ..... 103 Viva Teddy 110
*Split The Wind ..... 103 Pass It 116
8—1 1-16; $3000; 3-year-olds; claiming.
Tryon ..... 120 Sir Victory 110
Belle Fire ..... 104 *Remmart 107
9—1 1-16; $3000; 3 and 4-year-olds; allowances.
Flying White ..... 114 Tacaro Briar 110
Round Trip ..... 114 Ned Canron 116
Reaction ..... 108 Incitelle 103
Footsteps ..... 116 Nautical Base 110
10—1 1-16; $3500; Class D; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Cavalgrin ..... 113 Cat Bridge 119
Romantic ..... 107 Two O Four 107
Signals Sticks ..... 119 Service Pilot 119
Attendant ..... 119 Zax 110

ATLANTIC CITY SELECTIONS
1—Pall Guy, Wheel Player, Desert Isle.
2—Sycamore, Sergeant J. V., Gay Larimated.
3—Sycamore, Caesar R., Well Allright.
4—Lonesport, Drum Major.
5—Ballistic, Broad Daylight, River Pat.
6—THE DOGE, Page II, Marine Victory.
7—The Wing, Red Canroe, Poolerville.
8—Signals Sticks, Cat Bridge, Service Pilot.
—Louisville Times (F).

Huge Crowds Set Money, Gate Records

By Bill Macklin

London, July 30 (AP).—Professional sports promoters, and the government's tax collections, are cleaning up in Britain's biggest sports boom, and even the amateurs are performing before crowds of unprecedented size.

Some experts see the principal motivation behind this boom as a desire for an evening out in safety, complete with bright lights and thrills, after six years of fearful nights spent in bomb shelters. Others emphasize the fact that money is freer now, that there is an abundance of savings which cannot be spent on rationed food and other goods.

Whatever the explanation, John Bull is welcoming back the old sports fixtures—the Grand National, golf championships, cricket matches—with affection and a generaus disregard for higher prices.

Betting Records Fall

The clergy and the National Anti-Gambling League (NAGL), on the other hand, have observed the accompanying flood of pounds, shillings and pence into gambling with bitter disapproval. The NAGL, in its annual report, said more than $1,760,000,000 changes hands annually in bets on horses and dogs and in football pools.

A great share of this is represented by betting at dog tracks, where the tote receipts for 1945 were $216,248,280.

Horse racing, another sport where gambling is a big attraction, also is drawing great crowds. At the Chester track, on a Thursday in May, the paid attendance of $83,152 represented a crowd of 59,199. The previous records for a Thursday were $30,180 and 31,311 in 1920. Nearly all tracks have reported increases in attendance over 1939, the last pre-war racing season.

Motor Bikes Gain

One of the best-drawing newcomers in sports is speedway racing. The motorcycle jockeys drew 71,000 fans to Wembley Stadium on a recent summer evening, while the Wimbledon track shows a 50 per cent increase in attendance over before the war and two other tracks noted boosts of 30 per cent. In this case, thrills are the only lure—there is no gambling.

Boxing also is doing a land-office business. Promoter Jack Solomons twice has packed an arena that seats 10,700 0at top prices of $84. The gate for the Gus Lesnevich-Freddie Mills fight for the world light-heavyweight championship last May—$176,444—was the largest ever counted in this country. Because boxing is booming everywhere, Solomons is uranching out into the provinces and in September will present Ike Williams, NBA lightweight champion from the United States, and English Champion Ronnie James at Cardiff, in Wales—where 50,000 will be able to see the bout.

The recent tennis championships at Wimbledon saw the center court stands, which seat 14,000, jammed for almost each of the last several days. The first Saturday, when competition still was in the preliminary stages, some 20,000 fans roamed over the grounds.

With the Olympic games due to be renewed here in two years, track and field also is in for a lusty revival. A recent meet in which Sydney Wooderson set a new British record for 3 miles was watched by 20,000 spectators.

Saratoga

1—8½; $3500; 2-year-olds; claiming.
†Cherry Quest ..... 106 Town Betty 113
Tony's Pony ..... 115 Lady Dell 113
Piturl ..... 113 Sing Song 113
The Cleaner ..... 116 Manesen 116
†Selair Stud-O. Phipps entry.
2—1 A; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Voloway ..... 114 If-If 114
Steel Chain ..... 114 Which Cue 114
Lady Ruler ..... 108 Sea Conver 109
Dina Flag ..... 115 Flag Easy 110
Art of War ..... 120 Teeny Rose 110
Spread Eagle ..... 120 Tony Sue 109
3—6; $4000; 3-year-olds.
StormPlay ..... 120 Gallant Fleet 115
Namrez ..... 120 Pecomac 120
Quinal ..... 120 Vivace 120
I Believe ..... 120 Sucsbuuh 120
Blood Brother ..... 120 Sea Wolf 120
Pedagogue ..... 120 Aero Jack 120
O'Down's Track ..... 120 Rivim 120
Junior Kay ..... 120 Liquidator 120
Escort ..... 120 Nanalan 120
†Mrs. F. Ambler-Clinton Farm entry.
4—1 A; $4000; 2-year-olds.
Bright Kid ..... 116 Busy Counte 118
Leadership ..... 116 Dagon 116
†Dinner Hour ..... 116 Lucky Reward 116
Mr. Mouse ..... 116 Rosa Jane 116
†Gemsbok ..... 116 Holster 116
†Brookmeade Stable entry.
5—6; The Volunteer; $4500; Class D; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Friar Teddy ..... 110 Sicot 111
Go Chicago ..... 113 Speeding Home 113
Edenmoss ..... 113 Timare 116
Tee Martin ..... 118 Montressor 118
6—1 1-16; The Faithless; $4000; Class E; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Kay Gibson ..... 103 Lucky Aunt 112
Cross Bayou ..... 115 Paiver Cup 115
Hal Maker ..... 111 Regal Maid 115
Mad Vixen ..... 111 Speedy Show 115
†High Legend ..... 113 Gun Deck 118
†Too Secret 105
†E. D. Stewart-Ed Ell Stable entry.

SARATOGA SELECTIONS
1—Town Betty, Tony's Pony, The Cleaner.
2—Art of War, Voloway, Dina Flag.
3—Blood Brother, Camptown Track, Gallant Fleet.
4—DAGON, Fabulous, Gemsbok.
5—Timare, Tee Martin, Speeding Home.
6—Hippodrome, Thwarted, Salerno.
7—Cross Bayou, Gun Deck, High Legend.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—1 1-16; $3500; 2-year-olds; claiming.
†Short Line, 113 (Guerin) 3.40 2.40 2.20
Lunatic Boy, 116 (McCreary) 3.70 2.40
†Air of Wit, Valoway, Dina Flag.
2—1 Mile; Blood Brother, Camptown Track, Gallant Fleet.
3—Hood Brother, Camptown Track, Gallant Fleet.
4—DAGON, Fabulous, Gemsbok.
5—Timare, Tee Martin, Speeding Home.
6—Hippodrome, Thwarted, Salerno.
7—Cross Bayou, Gun Deck, High Legend.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—1 1-16; $3500; 2-year-olds; claiming.
†Short Line, 113 (Guerin) 3.40 2.40 2.20
Lunatic Boy, 116 (McCreary) 3.70 2.40
*Suspicious Count, 116 (Bailey) 2.60
Big T. O., High Wind, Quairs, Blanc, Tabouret.
†O. Phipps-Wheatley Stable entry.
2—5½; $3500; 3-year-olds; claiming.
Cavalcade, 113 (Farlow) 3.80 2.10 2.60
Cold Scotch, 114 (LeBlanc) 7.70 4.60
Slow Stepper, 109 (Combest) 3.20
Colonel Marty, Handsome Boy, Brigger, Andrea Kay, *Harmstrings, *Diablera.
*Mrs. F. West-E. Murchison entry.
3—5½; $4000; 3-year-olds; claiming.
*Sautlemann, 108 (Garza) 12.40 7.30 4.80
Abilene, 117 (Woodhouse) 10.60 5.60
Grandpa Max, 113 (Jones) 6.30
*Mythmaker, Flying Level, Irish Count, Silver Jack, Cedar Brand.
*A. C. Ritchie entry.
4—5½; $4000; 3-year-olds; maidens.
Dorothy Jo, 115 (Guerin) 5.60 3.80 3.20
Wind Speed, 118 (Kennedy) 3.40 2.60
Riding Time, 118 (Delara) 5.30
Laurania, Lamp Sunset, Flaring Flame, *Punctuation, Distilling Patsy, Blazing, *Calana, Inscribed.
*C. Phipps-Belair Stud entry.
5—6; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Upper Level, 105 (Woodhouse) ..... 5.60 2.60 out
Twenty Thirty, 105 (McCreary) ..... 2.50 out
Darby Dandelo, 118 (Wilson) ..... out
Dalitha.
6—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Dancer, 110 (Guerin) 12.30 4.20 2.60
Cobblestone, 114 (Scott) 3.60 2.40
Raskov, 113 (McTague) 2.50
Dove Shoot, Concubeena, Flying Fort, Woodford Lad, Sir Brief, Albulde.
7—1 1-16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Mr. Dorcinna, 112 (Watson) 46.90 17.80 7.20
Joseph, 119 (Kennedy) 5.60 3.20
Bright Star, 116 (Jessel) 5.20
Dr. Bob, Star Bonanza, Flying Junior, Two Bars, Miss Fleet, Fleet Knight.

I See by the Papers

By Bill Ruble

Racing Charts for Bel Air

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1946—BY WALTER HAIGHT
WEATHER CLEAR. TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off 2:02. Owner, S. A. Cooper, jr. Time, 1:27⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MERRY ELGIN	(Bauer)	112	7	8	8°	5½	5°	2°	1°	$2.90
CAST OUT	(Grant)	108	8	3	1½	1°	1°	1½	2°	2.05
FLOATER	(Leggett)	114	6	6	2hd	2hd	2°	3°	3°	29.10
WAY GOLD	(Barno)	118	3	5	4°	3°	4hd	4½	4°	11.85
BASTINADO	(Walters)	117	4	10	9°	7½	5°	5°	5°	7.30
CARTUCHO	(Allgaier)	112	5	6	5½	6°	6°	6°	6°	93.00
JESSIE K. W.	(Carrillo)	111	2	2	2½	4hd	7°	7°	7°	34.50
ROUGH AMOR	(Cusimano)	112	9	9	10	9°	9°	9°	8½	10.90
ROSE OF DAWN	(Kelly)	112	1	9	7°	8°	8°	8°	9°	4.50
BORDER DOCTOR	(Seagraves)	107	10	1	3°	10	10	10	10	151.85

MERRY ELGIN, 7.80, 4.20, 3.10; CAST OUT, 3.10, 2.70; FLOATER, 10.20.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1000. For maiden 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off 2:31. Owner, Phil Sheridan. Time, 1:46⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HONOURED	(Scott)	119	5	5	3½	2°	2°	1½	1°	$5.50
RICKPOLE	(Baird)	109	7	1	1½	1°	1½	2°	2°	4.95
CHAR FOOT	(Palumbo)	119	4	7	4°	4°	3°	3°	3°	4.75
SCOTTY'S OWN	(Cusimano)	114	2	3	8°	6½	5°	4½	4hd	19.35
SPANISH POINT	(Covalli)	109	3	8	7°	5°	7°	5°	5½	3.10
BROWN SPOOK	(Allgaier)	114	1	6	5½	8°	6½	6°	6°	5.30
WATERACE	(Tammaro)	119	6	2	6°	7°	8°	8°	7°	34.70
ROYAL FAVOR	(Grant)	114	8	4	2°	3°	4½	7½	8	15.40

HONOURED, 13.00, 5.90, 3.40; RICKPOLE, 5.70, 4.10; CHAR FOOT, 3.50.

Daily Double, MERRY ELGIN and HONOURED, Paid $49.80.

THIRD RACE—About 2 miles. Purse, $1000; steeplechase. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off 3:00½. Owner, Mrs. N. L. Brown. Time, 4:19.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BOWLING LADY	(Brown)	123	7	9	3°	1°	1°	1°	$4.15
MAMIE'S LAD	(Kinnard)	144	1	1	9°	7°	8½	3°	2°	12.80
LEAVE ALONE	(Enriques)	136	3	1	6°	3°	4°	4°	3hd	†
FOX HILL	(Bourner)	142	8	3	4°	4½	5°	5°	4°	31.00
RICE CAKE	(Bailey)	142	9	8	2°	2°	2°	2½	5½	11.60
ROYAL SCOTCH	(Adams)	141	6	5	8°	8°	6°	7°	6°	12.10
UNCLE DUTCHIE	(Ross)	139	2	2	7°	9°	7°	8°	7°	9.85
ART SCHOOL	(McCulloch)	147	4	4	5°	5°	3°	6°	Fell	†
MOR-LUC	(McDonald)	132	7	9	3°	6°	9°	Fell		19.05

†A. J. Procita and J. McCall Marshall entry. ††T. T. Mott and John Stuart entry.
BOWLING LADY, 10.30, 5.90, 4.70; MAMIE'S LAD, 4.60, 3.50; LEAVE ALONE, 3.50.

FOURTH RACE—Bel Air Course (five furlongs). Purse, $1000; allowances. For 2-year-olds up. Start good. Off 3:30½. Owner, Mrs. R. Nolker. Time, 1:01⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
KNIGHTS HURRY	(Sedna)	109	2	4	1°	1°	1°	$2.10
BROWN CLIPPER	(Grant)	108	7	2	3°	2°	2°	9.15
LOUISE L.	(Carrillo)	111	6	3	4½	3°	3°	5.65
SAINTS MOUNT	(Palumbo)	118	4	6	2°	3°	4°	1.35
MOVABLE TYPE	(Allgaier)	113	8	1	6°	6°	5°	52.95
EVEN STAR	(Kelly)	113	3	7	7°	7°	6°	37.45
PROBLEM LASS	(Seagraves)	110	5	8	8°	8°	7°	82.85
SHUFFLER	(Leggett)	114	1	5	5°	5°	8	22.55

KNIGHTS HURRY, 6.30, 3.80, 3.70; BROWN CLIPPER, 7.10, 3.80; LOUISE L., 3.10.

FIFTH RACE—Bel Air Course (about five furlongs). Purse, $1000; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off 4:00. Owner, G. V. Booker. Time, 0:59⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LAWLESS MISS	(Cusimano)	120	7	1	1°	1°	1hd	1°	$2.75
LOOTER	(Miller)	120	5	4	2°	1°	2°	2°	5.30
EVEN BREAK	(Allgaier)	114	10	8	7°	6½	3½	3°	4.95
TUMBLE BOY	(Scott)	113	4	7	8½	8°	5°	4°	3.85
SWEET TORCH	(Romaine)	120	9	3	3°	2°	4°	5°	4.55
VALLEY DOCTOR	(W. Kirk)	117	3	2	4°	3°	6°	6°	31.70
BALU EMPRESS	(Runyan)	102	8	10	5°	5°	7°	7hd	35.05
MARUSHA MOLKA	(Holland)	115	2	9	10	10	10	8½	120.20
RINGALONG	(Palumbo)	114	6	6	9°	9°	8½	9°	37.95
PROTECTOR	(Arduini)	107	1	8	6°	4°	9°	10	20.60

LAWLESS MISS, 7.50, 4.10, 3.50; LOOTER, 3.50, 3.00; EVEN BREAK, 4.20.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1200; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off 4:30. Owner, E. C. Allnutt. Time, 1:48⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GAY BOO	(Tammaro)	119	6	5	5°	3½	4½	2½	1½	$5.65
INTELLIGENTSIA	(Rudert)	114	9	3	4½	7°	7½	6°	2hd	45.35
GROVE OFF	(Scott)	108	3	4	3hd	5°	3°	1hd	3½	10.85
COURT BLENHEIM	(Edens)	111	8	9	9°	9°	9°	4hd	4½	6.65
SUN TAROST	(Barno)	118	8	7	1½	1½	2½	3½	5½	4.35
GARAND	(Palumbo)	113	1	8	8°	8°	8°	7½	6°	3.05
STAR BACK	(Arduini)	111	7	6	6°	6½	6½	5°	7°	5.60
ARIEL GIFT	(W. Kirk)	119	4	2	2°	4°	5°	8°	8	11.80
ALHALON	(Fitzgerald)	114	2	1	3½	2½	1½	3½	9	13.80

GAY BOO, 13.30, 7.10, 4.20; INTELLIGENTSIA, 38.60, 14.90; GROVE OFF, 6.40.

SEVENTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off 5:03. Owner, J. O. Ash. Time, 1:21.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MILK CHOCOLATE	(Ballinger)	108	1	1	1°	1°	1½	1hd	$7.00
TIPTOLATE	(Nelson)	113	7	5	3°	4°	2°	2°	3.10
†HUNTLANDS	(Palumbo)	117	8	4	6°	5°	4°	3°	4.70
†BROOKE ARGO	(Barno)	118	9	8	5½	4hd	3°	3°	2.70
PROETT RIVER	(W. Kirk)	118	4	1	2°	2½	5°	5°	4.40
CHIPPING IN	(Tammaro)	115	3	9	7½	6°	6°	6°	42.90
LADY DOCTOR	(Zubrinic)	108	2	7	9°	7½	7°	7°	53.00
SWIFT REWARD	(Allgaier)	120	6	2	1°	3°	8°	8°	14.80
PRANCE ON	(Runyan)	109	10	6	8°	9°	9°	9½	126.90
SWANNANOA	(Seagraves)	109	5	10	9½	10	10	10	38.70

†Dead heat for third.
MILK CHOCOLATE, 16.00, 6.60, 3.80; TIPTOLATE, 5.10, 2.80; HUNTLANDS, 2.70; BROOKE ARGO, 2.30.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1000; allowances. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off 5:36. Owner, O. C. Smith. Time, 1:45⅘.

Horse	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BETTY'S BOBBY	(Cusimano)	112	2	2	2°	2°	1°	1°	$1.85
ALDRIDGE	(Runyan)	113	1	3	3°	1hd	2°	2½	1.75
PENNANT WAY	(Tammaro)	115	3	5	5°	4°	4°	3°	6.50
LADY ECCLESTON	(Herman)	110	4	1	1°	1½	3°	4°	7.55
SOMEWHERE	(Arduini)	107	7	6	6°	5°	5°	5°	13.20
MISS LOVABLE	(Gilbert)	107	5	7	7°	6°	6°	6°	16.90

BETTY'S BOBBY, 5.70, 2.60, 2.30; ALDRIDGE, 3.00, 2.40; PENNANT WAY, 3.10.

Bel Air Entries, Odds, Jockeys

FIRST RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; purse, $1000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

No.	Horse and Jockey	Wt.	Odds
1	Swift Reward (Austin)	114	6-1
2	Happy Moose (Cusimano)	107	4-1
3	Pentagon (Cusimano)	101	6-1
4	North Sea (Carrillo)	109	12-1
5	Victorious Dot (Edens)	115	15-1
6	Boy Yarkmead (Covalli)	116	2-1
7	Double Duty (Gruber)	112	8-1
8	Decisive (Palumbo)	112	6-1

EIGHTH RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths; purse, $1000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

No.	Horse and Jockey	Wt.	Odds
1	Silver Tower (Coyalli)	107	6-1
2	Dunsan (Grant)	112	10-1
3	Stellite Lee (Cusimano)	111	4-1
4	Rose's Boy (Runyun)	111	4-1
5	Miss Mary (Kirk)	107	20-1
6	La Cacica (Scocca)	103	10-1
7	Deodonough (Tammaro)	116	4-1
8	Mr. Secretary (Walters)	119	8-5
9	Flying John (Baird)	109	6-1

SEVENTH RACE—Seven furlongs; purse, $1000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

No.	Horse and Jockey	Wt.	Odds
1	Swift Reward (Austin)	114	6-1
2	Happy Moose (Cusimano)	107	4-1
3	Pentagon (Cusimano)	101	6-1
4	North Sea (Carrillo)	109	12-1
5	Victorious Dot (Edens)	115	15-1
6	Boy Yarkmead (Covalli)	116	2-1
7	Double Duty (Gruber)	112	8-1
8	Decisive (Palumbo)	112	6-1

EIGHTH RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths; purse, $1000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

No.	Horse and Jockey	Wt.	Odds
1	Silver Tower (Coyalli)	107	6-1
2	Dunsan (Grant)	112	10-1
3	Stellite Lee (Cusimano)	111	4-1
4	Rose's Boy (Runyun)	111	4-1
5	Miss Mary (Kirk)	107	20-1
6	La Cacica (Scocca)	103	10-1
7	Deodonough (Tammaro)	116	4-1
8	Mr. Secretary (Walters)	119	8-5
9	Flying John (Baird)	109	6-1

Bill Bennings

AT BEL AIR

1—Jack Horner, Electric, Apple-a-Day.
2—Grandma C., Big Sneeze, Gallant Doc.
3—Chen, Bowling Lady, Uncle Dutchie.
4—Darling Grace, Unheard, Hazel W.
5—CARLOTTA, Sure Gift, Hawkwood Arms.
6—Gallant, Rough Honey, Ship Signal.
7—Rey Larkmead, Pentagon, North Sea.
8—Mr. Secretary, Rose's Boy, Crosmere.

Post Consensus

AT SARATOGA

1—BELAIR-PHIPPS ENTRY, Lady Dell, Manesen.
2—Dina Flag, Spread Eagle, Steel Chain.
3—Blood Brother, Escort, Napalm.
4—Dagon, Leader, Lucky Reward.
5—Tee Martin, Go Chicago, Rivet.
6—Hippodrome, Thwarted, Pompulado.
7—Gun Deck, Lucky Aunt, Regal Maid.

AT ATLANTIC CITY

1—Pall Gay, She's Back, Wheel Player.
2—Sycamore, Nancy W., Stray Winds.
3—Well Allright, Caesar R., Parakeda.
4—Polychloe, Peter Palmer, Ballistic.
5—Hal Trick, Ensigndom, Kingstown.
6—THE DOGE, Marine Victory, Rampart.
7—Broad Trip, Ineffable, Naval Base.
8—Cat Bridge, Service Pilot, Zax.

AT ROCKINGHAM

1—Sure Sleepy, Blanche Purcel, Arrow Carrier.
2—Expendable, First Command, Lazy Bones.
3—Wake Robin, Co Native, Gray Victory.
4—Roguish Shot, Lady's Orphan, Four Queens.
5—AGRARIAN-U, Silks Boy, Cold Crack.
6—Winsome Lad, F. B. Eye, Spangled Game.
7—Mel McGrady, Punctual, Fay Ma.
8—General Jack, Sir Kid, Tragic Ending.

AT WASHINGTON PARK

1—Mr. Bonnie, Bandala, Fairifaid.
2—Some Kid, Lasie, Mist Quiet.
3—Peterkin, Sea Wolf, Thornwood.
4—Golden Gobs (Edna).
5—Quent Reynolds (Carrille).
6—Morgil's Lad (Palumbo).
7—Twilight Bar (Austin).
8—Palmer (Reid).
9—Lasie L. (Tammaro).

Astaire 2nd In Hollywood Money Race

Inglewood, Calif., July 30 (AP). Triplicate's victory in the $100,000 Hollywood Gold Cup Saturday bounced Fred Astaire into second place in the owners' money-winning standings at Hollywood Park. Astaire's $95,350, however, is still 'way behind head man L. B. Mayer's $232,885.

Jackie Westrope maintained his jockey lead with 55 wins, 48 places and 33 shows out of 291 mounts. Ralph Neves, with 48 firsts, and Johnny Longden,

Mary Haworth's Mail

Man's Great Ardor Versus Wife's Restraint Is Working Havoc in Married Life Since Pair Passed 40, Some Years Ago; Man Asks Advice

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: We have been married for 20 years and have two children, ages 18 and 15. We have the respect of our neighbors and friends and I have a good position and provide well.

I have a religious background and come from "salt of the earth" stock, which believed in fidelity to one woman. Evidently this heritage has kept me anchored these last 10 years, although I confess the cables have been strained considerably many times.

I was fairly content until I reached the forties. I am now 48 and my wife is the same age. For several years I have had to curb my sex desires in deference to my good wife's feelings; but frankly I feel that I should have lived in Europe and had a harem or at least a mistress.

My wife and I have discussed this openly and I have hinted at separation,—in order to emphasize the issue, so that if there was a chance for improvement on her part, she would recognize the difficulty and try to correct it. However, I now come to the conclusion that we just aren't mated; and why I should be given these extra powers in the forties, I do not know.

Man Can't Follow Doctor's Advice

I HAVE moods of depression due to frustration and I once consulted a young physician, as I felt my health was being undermined by the situation and I wanted his advice. He advised me to take a mistress and maintain my home and family relationships as usual. This I couldn't possibly do and look my family in the face. Also, I am in love with my wife and devoted to the children; and I think it would be the beginning of the end if I started on that course.

I frankly admit I haven't always been a puritan. Several times I have started to develop intimate relationships with other girls, but promptly broke things off because I could see where I would become seriously involved in a short time—to a degree that would break up my home. Several of these girls have proposed to me, and they are equally as well educated and probably better looking than my wife,—and all of good background. I am not bragging; just trying to say they weren't tramps, that's all.

I am convinced that sex is the strongest force in the world; and that there is no stronger bond or tie in marriage than sex desire equally matched and subsiding at equal rate as the years go by. I have read Professor Shannon's works on sex and other authors, and I fail to find the answer to my problem. In these past 10 years, I have done my best to master myself; I have even prayed for guidance and have taken up strenuous exercise, hoping to work off excess energy, but an all-day hike or hunting trip seems to result in added vigor. Believe me, I am not a crackpot. I am a very normal individual, incorrectly mated. Your advice will be greatly appreciated. A. B.

Man Responsible For the Problem

DEAR A. B.: A specialist with whom I have discussed your story says bluntly that you are not nearly the man you think you are. "Quite the contrary," he says firmly. He finds abundant evidence in your recital of immaturity, insecurity, instability and general underdevelopment of personality,—which probably explains why you cling to your wife as to the Rock of Ages, even when laboring under the mistaken notion that she keeps you martyred with sex frustration.

Although you accent the impression that sex became a problem of major proportions only since you turned 40 (which is to say, eight years ago), you cross up this version with later mention of emotional difficulties dating back 10 years or more; and also confess that you haven't always been a puritan and in fact have toyed with a series of "almost" affairs. In other words, you aren't clear as to when the trouble began to take serious hold.

It is interesting to me that the specialist—who swiftly passed over and seemed scarcely to notice your befuddlement on this score,—said decisively that you've had a sex problem all your life; and that, as always with sex problems when ignorantly dealt with, it is growing more serious as the years go by.

Real Difficulty Not Yet Apparent

AND THEN he added paradoxically, "Except that sex isn't the problem, really. A case history of this kind is always symptomatic. The trouble inheres in the patient's personality, not his glands. In this case, the man's conviction of insatiable potency undoubtedly refers to a desperate unconscious drive to conceal, even from himself, great anxieties he feels in relation to women. Maybe he is hostile to them. Maybe unsure of himself. Maybe latently homosexual. At any rate, he doesn't know what ails him,—and some very searching diagnostic inquiry would be required to find out."

This specialist—who has never heard of Professor Shannon or his works, by the way, and who got a big laugh out of your naive conviction that sex is the strongest force in the world,—strongly recommends a short course of intensive interviews, maybe three or four, with a top-notch psychiatrist to get you thinking straight. Because obviously it's you and not your wife is the problem person in the picture. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Today's Child Gets Coarse Foods Sooner

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Sometimes it is the trivial things, so-called, about which mother tends to worry. She wants to be so right about everything pertaining to the baby's care. If she has had no experience she is fearful that she is too hurried or too laggardly in her feeding program.

Mrs. McC. asks some questions which may have occurred to many. She writes, "Will you tell me when children should be changed from strained to chopped foods? I know all babies are not alike but I think a statement on this subject would be appreciated.

Earlier Now

"When should the baby be changed from the pre-cooked baby cereal to the home-cooked types? When can the baby eat the foods that are prepared for the family, instead of those made just for him? My baby is 14 months old and I don't want to rush or upset him, but I would like to be acurate about these things."

It used to be considered desirable to continue strained foods up to the first year. Now, it is believed babies accept coarse foods more readily if they have some experience as early as the sixth or seventh month. Children deny themselves pleasant experiences in eating new foods, and sometimes even nutrition, when they become too fixed in their devotion to the strained, smooth ones.

Save Time, Effort

Pre-cooked cereals for babies are wonderful and convenient, but there is no harm at any age in giving a child a fine, wheat preparation well-cooked, or a strained oatmeal which has been cooked at least one hour in a double boiler.

All caned foods—and new ones are added frequently—are splendid foods and minimize mother's work. But, if she wants to go to the trouble, she may cook and strain the vegetables, chop the meats, prepare the custards and fruits herself. The baby can begin to eat foods as the parents eat them (with some mashing at table) when he is about two or two and one-half years old. By that time his diet is pretty generous and if he can't have all the family foods he can have a goodly portion of them.

Has Anyone Told You?

COLOR DYNAMICS is a new term that cropped up during the war. First used in war plants, the scientific use of color increased production and provided pleasant surroundings. Now the same principle of color use is being introduced to create beauty and to promote health and happiness. Accidents, for instance, can be reduced if light-reflecting colors are used on dark stairways. A square and uninteresting room can be enlivened by painting one wall a different color. If a room is long and narrow, the proporti oncsan be equalized by painting the end walls darker than the long side walls. If ceilings are tooo high they should be painted darker than the walls to reduce their apparent height.

HOUSEHOLD DYE, also developed during the war, will take on all of the threads, natural ad synthetic, that are woven into dress and decorating materials. Put rayon, cotton, nylon and wool in the same dye bath and all the threads will be evenly colored. The manufacturer of this all-purpose dye guarantees uniform results no matter what fibers are involved.

PLASTIC protective finish for linoleum, wood, cork and tile floors that wil ldry in 20 minutes has been developed. Two coats are recommended for initial use with 20 minutes' drying time between applications. This high-luster coating is nonslippery, water-resistant and noninflammable.

HAND lotion dispensers are being made for bathrooms and kitchens. Any kind of lotion can be used in them. Press a button and a measured quantity—just enough for both hands—is dispensed. The maker claim sthat because of the stainless steel used in internal mechanism, no discoloration or separation of the lotion occurs. The dispensers are available in two colors: Forget-me not blue and snow white.

BATHTUBS have been designed with one corner seat. They can be used as a shower receptor, a child or infant bath, for foot and sponge bathing, as a seat shower or as a conventional bathtub. Over-all length of the tub is only 42 inches, width is 31 inches and height is 12 inches. The nowness of this tub makes it easier for the mother to bathe the infant and for older youngsters to get in and but.

Be SMART

7-31

A youthful dancing figure is all the lighter and more graceful for peplums and bouffant skirts. Beading is at its best as a highlight for a slender waist . . . velvet the new season contrast for clouds of net.

Fredericks—Garrison

The marriage of **Miss Evelyn Garrison**, Morganton,N. C., and **Russell Fredericks**, this city, took place July 24 in Rockville, Md.

Mr. Fredericks is the son of Mrs. Charles W. Fredericks and the late Mr. Fredericks, personal bodyguard to the late President Roosevelt. He is a member of the staff of the circulation department of The Washington Post.

Attendants at the wedding were Charles A. Fredericks and Miss Anne Fredericks, brother and sister of the bridegroom. After a wedding trip the newlyweds will reside at 1922 N st. nw.

Susie Q.

"I thought you'd like something practical, like a quarter pound of butter, instead of a corsage!"

Portraits

By James J. Metcalfe

Unwanted

There are a lot of folks on earth . . . Whom we can do without . . . Whose loyalty and honesty . . . Are qualities we doubt . . . Who are inclined to bother us . . . And irritate our nerves . . . By wanting more of everything . . . Than he or she deserves . . . They are demanding and they will . . . Insist upon their way . . . Regardless of the kindnesses . . . We give from day to day . . . They are the ones who have no sense . . . Of self-respect or pride . . . And who no matter what they get . . . Are never satisfied . . . Who do not feel the friendly warmth . . . Of being good and true . . . And who are not concerned about . . . What other people do.

On With the Dance— And Skip the Calisthenics

By Ida Jean Kain

Instead of ploughing through a set of calisthenics, hating every minute of it, dance through a set and get a kick out of it. That's the way Dolores Moran, new film beauty, keeps that lovely figure. And if you'll put your heart as well as your heels into it, you'll get more exercise than if you'd exercised, she promises.

Dolores' figure is convincing evidence of what a dance routine will do for a gal. She measures 36 inches through the bust, 25 around the waist and 36 around the hips. A-ah . . . Nice.

Having danced since she was a little girl, Dolores keeps up her practice lessons as a matter of course. She claims she feels so much better when she dances that she couldn't imagine foregoing them. "There is an exhilaration about it that's as good for the spirit as the exercise is for the figure. I've noticed too, that anyone who dances is more "alive" after just a few minutes workout. And even if a girl doesn't dance as part of a career, she can set her calesthenics to music and get fun and a good figure out of it."

Dolores went through some of her dance steps in slow motion, and together we planned an exercise, based on her work with a dance practice rail, which you can do with the aid of a straight-back chair. For the first few times, use the chair back for support in leg-swinging. Swing from the hip, up in front and out in back, alternating sides after each 25 counts. When you loosen up, which you should in a couple of weeks, then try to hoist your foot up on the chair back, knee straight, and bend sideward at the waist to lower your head and trunk toward outstretched foot. That's exercise! Practice makes perfect. When you can do a good side-bend you'll really see a difference in your waist measure.

Dolores says to take your favorite exercise and put it to music, sweet and slow or swing, whichever kind you like to hear. But put rhythm in your workouts and keep at it from 15 to 20 minutes, later 30 minutes. She says that any girl can have a perfect figure, all it takes is exercise. But the nicest thing is the way it makes you feel!

Dolores has a peach blossom complexion, so I asked the secret . . . it's just soap and water, plenty of both, and a baby ointment for special cleansing. And she drinks the juice of a whole lemon in a glass of warm water twenty minutes before breakfast. She likes the simplest kind of diet. Her favorite foods are salads, fresh fruits and vegetables and milk. She never eats sweets and doesn't like fats. And feels wonderful all the time.

Dolores Moran is her real name and she's a Californian. She is working on a new picture, "A Miracle Can Happen," and thinks it really can happen to any girl who has enough gumption.

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'Johnny' Uses the War As Mere Overtone of A Story About People

"JOHNNY IN THE CLOUDS," opening this morning at the Little Theater, is a picture that deserves to be seen for its honesty, excitement and deep-rooted poignance.

"It is a "war picture" of a distinctly different sort. With its scene a flying field in the English midlands, it concerns itself less with the tumults and tragedies of physical warfare than with the inevitable effects of world conflict on the lives, loves and outlook of those who would like to forget for a moment that their temporary lot is killing and being killed.

Alexis Smith

The fine integrity of the film and the characters that people it is easily traceable to the sterling craftsmanship of those concerned in its making.

The play was scenarized by Terence Rattigan, author of the Lunts' current vehicle, "O Mistress Mine," from a story by Mr. Rattigan, a flight lieutenant in the war, and Capt. R. Sherman. It was directed by Anthony Asquith. Foremost in its cast are Michael Redgrave, John Mills, Rosamund John, Douglas Montgomery, Renee Asherson, Joyce Carey, Stanley Halloway and Felix Aylmer.

All of these talents have been been devoted to a glimpse of yesterday that is more than ever timely today,when the sacrifices of those at the front need to be remembered. This is emphasized by the manner of the story's telling.

The camers roams first over the deserted airfield outside the little town of Shepley; over the dilapidated fences, the crumbling control tower, the mess hall with its broken windows, accumulation of dirt and the old favorite phone numbers scribbled on the walls. The war is over. This obviously is to be a tale in retrospect.

Lest We Forget

The action then flashes back to cataclysmic scenes of 1940, when the RAF was winning the world's admiration and gratitude, and comes down through the years to the arrival of the AAF to share the field and its responsibilities, through 1944.

This major movement of the narrative deals less with the distant holocaust than with the intimate concerns of a small group of normal, intelligent and sensitive people devoting their lives to a job they hate.

The courtship and marriage of David Archdale, RAF, and Miss Todd, "Toddy," manager of a homey, village inn; the numbing effect of David's death upon Peter Penrose, a fellowflier, and Peter's romance with Iris; the loneliness of Johnny Hollis, the American pilot who comes along to help; the humanizing of Joe, the brash young fellow from the Bronx, all are depicted with the naturalness of reality. Above all is the gentle courage of "Toddy" in making life beautiful for her small fatherless son.

The cast is incomparably excellent. "Johnny in the Clouds" would be a splendid picture for the Paris Peace Conference to contemplate thoughtfully before it goes into session.

Catholic University's trilogy of summer comedies will be completed by a week's run of "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," beginning Friday night. This ancient and hilarious Elizabethan piece is notable for its pioneering in the character development of its coquettish heroine, Margaret —forerunner of Shakespeare's sharply drawn women—and the introduction of the pastoral love story. Important as a factor in the development of dramatic art, "Friar Bacon" is primarily worthy of attention as evidence that its author, Robert Greene, was possessed of a keen sense of "theater." Popular in its day, was performed frequently until 1602 and revived with success on several occasions in the seventeenth century. This robust comedy is being staged by Leo Brady, with Martin Murphy, Robert Keefe, Phyllis Berl, Mary Alice Hitzelberger, Louis Camuti, Frank Lord and Jack Carr in the principal roles. Intricate setting by Ruth Shmigelsky with an eye to the requirements of swift movement. Curtain at 8:30 p. m., campus time.

The Motion Picture Herald's monthly audit of key city box-office statements has turned up a slightly bizarre list of "Box-Office Champions for the Month of June." They are "Badman's Territory," "The Blue Dahlia," "Cluny Brown," "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "Two Sisters from Boston" and "The Well Groomed Bride." Maybe I'm wrong, at that. Come to think of it, this list is not based on any idea of the "best of the month" but is merely a reflection of where the picturegoing public spent its money. Of the six, only "Cluny Brown" has yet to be seen in the Capital. Of the other five, my random guess would be that two were included purely through mass misapprehension. At any rate, the score is two each for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Paramount and one apiece for RKO-Radio and Twentieth Century-Fox.

Sound Travels Fast

Following a sumptuous buffet luncheon hosted by John J. Payette, Washington zone manager for the Warner Brothers interests in the Statler's Congressional Room yesterday, the surfeited guests moved to the South American Room for a screen summary of what has gone on during the 20 years since sound was introduced to the cinema. It has to be seen to be believed, even by those who have been immediately concerned with its progress.

"Okay for Sound," a two-reel sound-resume of the years 1926 to 1946, is an enlightening revelation of the scientific development of Vitaphone from the days of a hazardous "experiment" to its present high state as the world's greatest medium of enlightenment and entertainment.

By one of those exasperating perversities which generally obtrude at the least opportune time, the musical film that was to have demonstrated the perfection of present-day recording was not immediately available to the projectionist. The contrast with the early days afforded by the spoken "Of Human Bondage," however, conveyed an adequate idea.

As one of the special events in celebration of sound's twentieth anniversary, the occasion was one of great eloquence to the large and distinguished company present.

"Night and Day," the picture we would have seen yesterday had time permitted, is not in any sense a "lost ball." It is scheduled as the next attraction at the Earle Theater, with Cary Grant and Alexis Smith costarred. That will be immediately on the four heels of Bette Davis, as the Bosworth twins in "A Stolen Life." More of it later.

Day-Is-Done Note

Good grief, son, it's late enough now!

'Dear Ruth' Merits Long National Run

By Nelson B. Bell

"DEAR RUTH." Joseph M. Hayman and Bernard Hart present the comedy in two acts and three scenes by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart; setting by Frederick Fox. At the National Theater.

—THE CAST—

Dora ..... Rena Mitchell
Mrs. Edith Wilkins ..... Leona Powers
Miriam Wilkins ..... Joan Winninger
Judge Harry Wilkins .... Howard Smith
Ruth Wilkins ..... Lois Wheeler
Lt. William Seawright, William Talman
Albert Kummer .. Houseley Stevens, Jr.
Martha Seawright .... Virginia Skinner
Sgt. Chuck Vincent .... Jimmy Holden
Harold ..... Paul Stanley

On the evidence of the reaction of Monday night's audience, no better selection than that of "Dear Ruth" could have been made for a mid-summer run at the National Theater.

The reaction, perforce, was identical with that of the audience at the single "command performance" a year ago last January when the play was new to Broadway. No other seems possible. "Dear Ruth," from first curtain to last, is of the stuff of which enduring hits are made.

In fashioning his farce against a background of an aspect of the war remote from the fighting fronts, Norman Krasna wrote for laughs and an occasional tug at the gentler emotions and the sterner facts of life. He achieved both—the former in almost continuous gales; the latter, in sufficient quantity to provide a nice balance, warming relief from the monotony of unabated frivolity and something of substance to get the teeth into.

Without resort to hysterical thrashing about, Director Moss Hart has paced the six lively scenes of the two acts to a crescendo of psychological, if not physical, movement. After the manner of George Abbott, he has created the impression of more highly accelerated action than really is indulged in by those behind the footlights—the hallmark of sound writing, as well as adroit staging.

Two Hectic Days

The romantically tempestuous events of two days—Saturday morning to Sunday afternoon—are revealed in the living room of Judge Harry Wilkins' home, Kew Garden, Long Island, in the late summer of 1944.

As the play opens at the breakfast hour, Ruth Wilkins is beyond the point of appetite in contemplation of her forthcoming marriage to a stuffy young executive of the bank in which she is employed. Younger sister Miriam is weighed down with the responsibilities of salvaging the world from the reactionary influences of the "older generation." Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are wondering about their children in a state of mild bewilderment over the unpredictable trend of the juvenile mind. It is a brief and delightfully humorous introductory scene that serves, towards its end, to introduce the high-tension young flight lieutenant with whom Ruth evidently has arrived at an understanding by mail.

The ensuing scene, at 5:30 in the afternoon, sets in motion the highly explosive situations evolving from as neat a deception as ever motivated a comedy of young love and mature perplexity.

As unaware as her parents of the contents of the correspondence that seems to have betrothed her to Lieut. William Seawright, Ruth attempts to perpetrate a cruel hoax on the love-smitten youngster, who is not aware, either, that Miriam is the architect of his infatuation.

Pursues Rising Course

From this highly complex contretemps, Krasna has run up a sequence of cumulatively hilarious and joyously suspenseful incidents that have been given full dramatic value by Mr. Hart's discerning direction and the smoothly integrated contributions of an able and splendidly balanced cast.

Bill's honestly impetuous ardor and Ruth's reluctant and gradual surrender to the warmth of his wooing create a period of acute suffering in the life of the ineffectual Albert Kummer, who has learned about romance from the pages of his ledgers and the blueprints of the house he hopes to build. They also place a slight damper on Miriam's enthusiasm for running the universe, and bring Judge and Mrs. Wilkins close to the point of nervous collapse.

As a corollary of this major movement, another disturbed love affair between Bill's sister and Sergt. Chuck Vincent, one of his crew mates, is made the source of further comic developments.

The final scene is uproariously eloquent in its threat that the whole distracting business is about to be gone through with again in the Wilkins home.

While not the same that was seen in the single previous performance of the play on the same stage, the present cast suffers no jot or tittle in comparison with the original.

Played to the Hilt

Howard Smith continues in the role of Judge Wilkins and portrays it with a humor and gusto that supplies a sturdy backbone for every scene. His comedy sense is sure and his resourcefulnes great.

In the role of Mrs. Wilkins, sly, demure, quizzical and amusingly helpless in the face of crises that would stagger a less fragile spirit, Leona Powers returns to the scene of many earlier triumphs to enjoy another. No less alive to the comic possibilities of her part than Mr. Smith to his, she draws a completely captivating portrait of a mother all but overwhelmed by the independence and unbelievable maturity of her daughters. Miss Powers was accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome on her first entrance and a whirlwind of applause at the fall of the final curtain.

As Bill and Ruth, William Talman and Lois Wheeler give the pivotal figures in the comedy naturalness, charm and the vigor of ebullient youth, and Houseley Stevens, jr., as the hapless banker, lends them strength by a deft depiction of a romantic weakling.

In the role created by Lenore Lonergan, Joan Winninger mines a rich comedy vein as Miriam, the not-too-innocent cause of it all. Those in the less conspicious parts fail at no time to hold the three acts to their high level of excellence.

Not the least valuable assets of an evening in the theater ideally attuned to the season is the single setting provided by Frederick Fox.

By and large, "Dear Ruth" is one for the book.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

PARIS.—Eighteen years ago this month, I traveled with Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, to a peace conference in Paris on which—like this conference—the people of the world placed great hope. At Paris, as Secretary Kellogg signed his pact to outlaw war, the little people of the world who have to do the fighting and the dying when war comes rejoiced and were exceeding glad.

They hoped—many were even sure—that a new era of peace on earth and good will had finally come to stay.

Frank B. Kellogg, of course, was ahead of his time. So was Henry L. Stimson, who followed him in the State Department, and who did his best to carry out the obligations of the Kellogg pact. Worthwhile men always are ahead of their time and progress always has been a matter of the world trying to live up to the goals set by other men ever since the days of Christ.

However, the fact remains that even while the ink was drying on the Kellogg pact, Viscount Yasuya Uchida, who signed it for Japan, knew that his warlords were conspiring to seize Manchuria and later all China. And even while the Polish Foreign Minister sat in the famous clock room of the Quay d'Orsay participating in the ceremony of signing the pact, Polish cavalry was fretfully skirmishing along the German border.

And the files of the Nuernberg trial now show that shortly after this goal of outlawing war had been set for mankind Hitler's war planners actually worked out the gruesome details for systematically destroying 5 million unwanted people in the murder factories of Nazi Germany.

Man in Street Did Not See War

I CAME BACK to Europe in 1930 for the London Naval Conference, when it became distressingly clear that Mussolini was planning to stab France in the back; and again in 1936, when Hitler was betting his money on Franco in Spain and had buffaloed France by sending his troops into the Rhineland.

Each time it seemed obvious to trained observers that the first sparks of war were flying in Europe. But it was also impossible to convince some people of the danger. Even Franklin Roosevelt, far sighted as he was in other diplomatic matters, either did not see or else chose to ignore Hitler's rehearsal for war in Spain. On occasions when I discussed Spain with him, he seemed totally unconcerned.

The French Cabinet, more alert to what was happening, debated all day of the day Hitler invaded the Rhineland.

More recently the German generals on trial at Nuernburg revealed that Hitler had no troops and no supplies; that he was gambling on French indecision. Also he knew the British would not support France. He was right. Word from the Bank of England that there would be no British support for France was the final straw for the French Cabinet.

It did not act.

Next day, Hitler's forces were in the Ruhr and Rhineland for keeps.

The same thing happened when Hitler moved into Austria. Testimony at the Nuernberg trial shows that the Germans were not prepared, were gambling on Allied indecision.

Likewise in the Far East. When the Japanese war lords moved into Manchuria in September, 1931, the United States could have nipped an Asiatic war before it started. Secretary of State Stimson, who knew what was happening, tried to send the fleet. But Herbert Hoover, backed by GOP isolationists, refused.

The same thing happened to Roosevelt in 1936 when Admiral William D. Leahy urged that Japan be stopped by a long-distance naval blockade, at that time perfectly feasible. However, Cordell Hull and State Department appeasers hung back. A few months later it was too late. The British fleet upon which we depended was mortally involved in Europe.

People Must Be Alert For War

MORAL to be drawn from all this is that peace conferences sometimes can be deceptive. Vigorous action to prevent war depends on public opinion. So it is vitally important that public opinion not be lulled to sleep. The Kellogg pact to outlaw war was a great and worthwhile step. No word in it should have been changed. But it should have been interpreted for what Kellogg meant it to be. And for that Stimson tried to make it a goal toward which the world must work, not a panacea or cure-all for war.

The above ideas are set forth not because the writer happens to be in reminiscent mood, but because the present peace conference may be interpreted by some as the cure-all and the end-all, the stopping point between World War II and a new era of peace.

Unfortunately it isn't. It is not even a full-fledged peace conference. No conference can be complete when the most important belligerent, Germany, is a taboo subject and when another important belligerent, Austria, is also banned.

But even more tragic than that, this conference in a sense highlights the fact that a new troublemaker, a new possible belligerent, has taken the place of Germany and Japan and is using exactly the same tactics.

Just as Hitler counted on French indecision when he invaded the Rhineland, so Stalin counted on Allied war weariness when he started to take over Iran. He did not figure that the United Nations would become such a powerful mobilizer of world opinion, that American diplomacy would rush to Iran's defense. And just as Hitler for months waged a war of nerves against Cechoslovakia, so Moscow for months has kept Turkey on tenterhooks and was on the verge of invading two eastern Turkish provinces last spring.

By this time the United States was more alert than in the pre-war days of Hitler. The battleship Missouri was rushed to Istanbul and it was made quite clear that the United States was on the side of peace.

Today the American public is more alert and better informed than ever before. Today, also, the United States Government is more alert and better prepared to act. But eventually people get weary. Eventually, the war of nerves wears them down. Therefore one thing to be kept firmly in mind is that this peace conference is merely nibbling at the edges of peace. It is merely one milestone along the road.

And if the peace is to be won finally, there must be many milestones with nerve-racking crises in between and with the American people prepared to take a firm stand against a former ally if wa are finally to attain the great goal set for us by Frank B. Kellogg 18 years ago this month.

Though it takes much time and great patience, in my opinion that goal eventually can be won.

(Copyright, 1946, by Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Reduce Housework

If the kitchen sink seems always to be cluttered with glasses waiting to be washed these warm summer days, try a simple way to overcome this nuisance. Simply furnish your family with a package of crisp, individually wrapped drinking straws. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions, straws are a health safeguard, and they can be inserted into the original container of many popular beverages to eliminate the need for the use of drinking glasses.

JANE ARDEN

Today's Radio Programs

WEDNESDAY — WASHINGTON — E.S.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05. Town Clock, 7:10-9. David Wills, 7:45.	WRC Almanac, 5:30. Holly Wright, 6:05-9. News, 6, 7, 1:30, 8, 8:30. Weather forecast, 6:30.	Sign on, 5:30; Top o' the Morning, 5:32; News, 6; Musical Clock, Cliff Allen, News, 6:30, 7, 7:30	News, 6, 7, 8. Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9.	Hunnicutt, 6-9. News, 6:30, 7, 8:15. Devotions, 6:45.	Corn Squeezing Time 5:30-6:45; News 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8; Arthur Godfrey from 7:05
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Lone Journey	Song Shop	News; Music in the Air	The Tune Shop:	Godfrey, Mahony
:15	Don McNeill	Lora Lawton	Anniversary Waltz	Music in the Air	Willis Conover	Home Service Daily
:30	Jack Owen	Road of Life	Singing Strings	" " "	" "	Evelyn Winters
:45	Nancy Martin	Joyce Jordan	Jackie Hill's Show	Pat Griffith	Alice Lane	Bachelors Children
10 :00	My True Story	Fred Waring	Cecil Brown	News; Music Hall	Open House	Valiant Lady
:15	" " Crocker	" "	Tell Your Neighbors	Music Hall	" "	Light of the World
:30	Church Hymns	Barry Cameron	Lorenzo Fuller Sings	" "	" "	Tena & Tim
:45	The Listening Post	David Harum	Victor Lindlahr	" "	" "	Rosemary
11 :00	Tom Breneman's	Matinee Today	George Putnam	News; At 11:05	Tuffy Topics	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Breakf't in Hollyw'd	" "	Morton Downey	Symphony Hour	Crosby Time	Aunt Jenny
:30	Ruth Crane	Nancy Osgood	Rhythm Frolics	Rakhmaninov: Piano	Pin-up Tunes	Romance Helen Trent
:45	The Modern Woman	" "	Musical Comedy Quiz	Concerto No. 4	" "	Our Gal Sunday
12 :00	News, Evans	News; Improvisations	News; Cliff Allen	News	Tallo Test	News at High Noon
:15	Ted Malone	Look to This Day	The Spice of Life	Star Time	" "	Ma Perkins
:30	Glamor Manor	Gardening, Beattie	Frances Paige	Lunch with	News; Vet Housing	Young Dr. Malone
:45	Eddie Dunn	Robert McCormick	John Anthony	Shop Fields	Police News; Music	Road of Life
1 :00	David Wills	Guiding Light	News, Foster	News; Music	All Sports Parade	Second Mrs. Burton
:15	Charm School	Today's Children	Finders Keepers	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Perry Mason
:30	Music Box	Woman in White	Queen for a Day	Navy Band	All Sports Parade	Arthur Godfrey
:45	Trafton Robertson	Masquerade	" " "	" "	Tony Wakeman	Big Sister
2 :00	and Ida Clark	Life Beautiful	True Confessions	News, Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Aunt Mary
:15	Styled for Ballads	Ma Perkins	" "	Spotlight on Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	Dr. Paul
:30	Bride and Groom	Pepper Young	Myrt and Marge	" " "	All Sports Parade	Janice Grey
:45	John Nelson	Right to Happiness	Easy Aces	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Arthur Godfrey
3 :00	Club Matinee	Backstage Wife	Erskine Johnson	News; Tea for Two	All Sports Parade	G. E. House Party
:15	" "	Stella Dallas	So the Story Goes	Tea for Two	Tony Wakeman	House Party & News
:30	Accent on Music	Lorenzo Jones	It's a Fact	" " "	All Sports Parade	Give and Take
:45	Ladies Be Seated	Young Widow Brown	Ethel Merman	" " "	Tony Wakeman	" " "
4 :00	Jack Borch Show	When a Girl Marries	"Easy Does It"	News; Band Wagon	All Sports Parade	Stumpus
:15	Accent on Music	Portia Faces Life	With Easy Gwynn	Band Wagon	Tony Wakeman	" "
:30	News; Evans	Just Plain Bill	" " "	Music Hall	All Sports Parade	Top Tune Inn
:45	Hop Harrigan	Front Page Farrell	" " "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" " "
5 :00	Terry and Pirates	News; Leif Eid	The Sea Hound	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	" " "
:15	Dick Tracy	Musicade	Superman	Music Hall	Battle of Crooners	" " "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Music: Bergman	Captain Midnight	" "	Sports; Theater	" " "
:45	Tennessee Jed	Lowell Thomas	Tom Mix	" "	of the Air	News; John Cramer
6 :00	Evans, Agronsky	Supper Club	News, Warner	WINX News	Melody Lane	Robert Trout, News
:15	Stardust-Sports	News of the World	Congress Today	Bob Wolff, Sports	" "	Top News, Burdette
:30	Walter Kiernan	Man at a Grand	The Johnson Family	Dinner	Sports; Wakeman	Speaking of Sports
:45	Singing Sam	H. V. Kaltenborn	Inside of Sports	Concert	Supper Club	Ellery Queen
7 :00	Louise Massey	Mr. and Mrs. North	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Piano Duo	Romantic Rendezvous	" " "
:15	Raymond Swing	" " "	Good Cheer Songs	Margaret Whiting	Lee Castle Orch.	The Whistler
:30	The Lone	Paris Peace	Beatrice Kay's	Show Time	News by Austad	" "
:45	Ranger	Conference	Show	" "	Alice Lane	Dr. Christian and Henry, News
8 :00	Lum 'n' Abner	McGerry and	Gabriel Heatter	News; Liberian	News; Army Band	The Sad Sack
:15	The Wheels Turn	His Mouse	Real Life Stories	Forum	Dugout Chatter	" "
:30	Frankie Carle's	Mr. District Attorney	Spotlight Bands	Opera House:	Baseball	Intrigue
:45	Orchestra	" " "	Xavier Cugat's	"Carmen"	Game:	" "
9 :00	Fishing and	Kollege of	Bulldog Drummond	News; Symphony	Washington at	Academy Award
:15	Hunting Club	Musical	" "	Copland:	St. Louis	Theater
:30	Earl Godwin	Knowledge	I Am An American	Appalachian Spring,	" "	Holiday for Music
:45	Buzz Adlam Orch.	Kay Kyser	Travel Time	Others	" "	" "
10 :00	Listen to LaGuardia	News; Swoon Singers	News, Eaton	News; Jerry Wald	" "	Waitin' for Clayton
:15	Here's to Veterans	Stringtime	Sports—Brundige	Blue Mirror	" "	You and the Atom
:30	Voices in	Tommy Tucker's	Quiz of Two Cities	Music for Dreaming	News; Around	The Facefinder
:45	the Evening	Orchestra	" " "	" " "	Town	Word from Country
11 :00	News, Evans	News; Dance Music	Voice of Washington	News; Post Preview	1450 Club	News, Daly & Hersch
:15	Hour of Dreams	Harkness of Wash.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Music	Super Session	Eddie Gallaher's Moondial
:30	Lee Dayton	Three Suns Trio	Sweet Music; News	for the	" "	Music to Midnight
:45	Ray Michael	Lee Sims; News	" "	Years	Rhythm Roundup	" "

be sure to hear . . .

"THE MUSIC HALL"
with Sam Brown

It's Sam Brown and the Music Hall twice each weekday! Hear your favorite recordings—with genial Sam Brown.

twice daily—10:05 a.m. & 4:30 p.m.

WINX
The Washington Post Station
1340 ON YOUR DIAL

TERRY

IT JUST HAPPENED MR. CHARLES—AFTER MEETING YOU I ASKED MY FATHER TO BUY AN AIRPLANE! WILL YOU TEACH ME TO FLY?
WILL I? WHY, MISS SMYTHE-HEATHERSTONE, WHEN OL' HOTSHOT GIVES WITH THAT STICK AND RUDDER BOOTINE, YOUR VERY SHOULDER BLADES WILL TICKLE...
WILCO, NASTALTIHA! ...AND ALL MY FRIENDS CALL ME "HOTSHOT"!... YEAH,... TERRY'S HERE IN THE OFFICE, MAKING OUT SOME SILLY REPORT! —BRASS HAT STUFF...
MAYBE IT'S ONLY CHIN-CHIN AFTER ALL... SURELY OL' CHAZZ CAN SEE—
NATURALLY YOSE PAPPY WANTS TO MEET THE MAN HE'S ENTERSTING HIS DAUGHTER'S LIFE TO! AT HIS CONVENIENCE, OF COURSE... UH HUH... IT'S BEEN MY PLEASORE O'BYE, NOW...
MAY NOT BE TOO SERIOUS IN SPITE OF MY STEWING

DOTTY

JOE PALOOKA

KNOBBY, WOULD YOU EXCUSE ME JUST A MINUTE? I WANTA POWDER MY NOSE..
WHY CERTNY PEARL...I'LL ORDER ANOTHER DEMI-TASSE FER YA WHILE YER GONE.
JERRY... IT'S SENSAY! I GIVE 'IM A LINE WHICH WAS TERIFF! HE'D WENT FOR IT HOOK, LINE AN' SINKER. HE'S GONNA GO ALONG AN' BRING JOE PALOOKA TOO.
YER WONDERFUL, HONEY. I COULDA WORKED ON JOE... BUT I'D OF HADDA BUCK KNOBBY.
OH I HOPE YOU'LL PARDON MY BEIN' SO LONG. A GOIL STARTS T'POWDER HER NOSE AN' THEN SHE WINDS UP PUTTIN' ON A WHOLE NEW FACE.
TUT TUT, THINK NOTHING OF IT, M'DEAR.

MARY WORTH

I CAN NEVER REPAY YOU FOR STANDING BY, MRS. WORTH!--READY FOR ME TO LEAN ON YOU!
AGE KNOWS NO REWARD. MY CHILD, LIKE BEING NEEDED BY SOMEONE!-- HOW ARE THINGS GOING AT THE RADIO STATION?
--ABOUT HERB AND ME? WELL--HE'S VERY ATTENTIVE! GIFTS, THEATER TICKETS, DINNERS--JUST LIKE BEFORE! HE SEEMS TO TAKE IT FOR GRANTED I'LL EVENTUALLY MARRY HIM!
I SUPPOSE I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL-- OR AT LEAST FLATTERED!--BUT THERE'S SOMETHING SO--SO COLD AND BUSINESS-LIKE ABOUT IT ALL! AS IF HE'D SURVEYED THE MARKET AND KNEW HOW BIG A BUDGET HE'D HAVE TO SPEND TO GET RESULTS!
MY FIRST HUSBAND'S IDEA OF PAMPERING ME DURING OUR COURTSHIP WAS A WALK IN THE PARK WITH A BAG OF POPCORN!-- BUT--GOSH! WE HAD FUN--JUST BEING TOGETHER!

MYRTLE

MICKEY FINN

WHATCHA BUILDING THE CAGE FOR, SAMPSON?
FOR MY GARDEN
THAT'S SILLY! YOU DON'T EXPECT YOUR GARDEN TO FLY AWAY DO YOU?
THURE I DO!
I PLANTED TWIX ROWTH OF BIRDSEED!

MARK TRAIL

DIXIE DUGAN

NOW, LISTEN, UNCLE PHIL--YOU MUST'VE TALKED ABOUT IT AT CLANCY'S, OR HOW WOULD MRS. BLOTZ HAVE KNOWN THAT YOU WERE GOING TO CALIFORNIA?
OKAY--I MENTIONED I WAS GOIN' --BUT I DIDN'T SAY WHAT FOR!
GOSH!! WEREN'T YOU PAYING ATTENTION WHEN SERGEANT HALLIGAN TOLD YOU WHY NOBODY MUST EVEN KNOW THAT WE'RE GOING?
OF COURSE I WAS PAYIN' ATTENTION!
THEN TELL ME-- WHY DO WE HAVE TO BRING LOUIE LAWLESS BACK SECRETLY?
WHY--AH-- BECAUSE-- AH--NOW LOOK HERE, MICHAEL--I'M NOT GONNA BE ASKED FOOLISH QUESTIONS!
SEE! YOU WEREN'T PAYING ATTENTION --YOU DON'T KNOW! WELL, COME ON UPSTAIRS AND I'LL TELL YOU AGAIN! I DON'T WANT MA TO KNOW WHAT A DANGEROUS JOB IT MIGHT BE!
?

PENNY

ANDY FACES A RAGING INFERNO BUT HE'S WILD TO FIND MARK TRAIL AND PLUNGES IN!!
HIS HAIR BURNS, TREES FALL ON HIM, SMOKE BLINDS HIM, BUT HE KEEP ON...
FINALLY...
BUT ANDY'S BARK IS LOST IN THE ROAR OF THE FIRE.

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

OUR LITTLE FEUD WITH MR. LAFTON IS OVER, MISS DUGAN--THERE'S NO NEED FOR YOU TO GO UP THERE AGAIN
YOU'RE RIGHT, MR. BRADFORD--
BUT YOU'RE ALSO WRONG! I'D VERY MUCH LIKE TO GO UP THERE--AFTER WORKING HOURS, OF COURSE, HE WANTS TO SHOW ME AROUND HIS PLACE
AND I SHOW YOU HIS PAINTINGS
OH--I'VE ALREADY SEEN THEM
TELL MR. LAFTON'S BUTLER I'M VERY BUSY AT THE MOMENT AND ASK HIM IF THERE'S ANY MESSAGE
YES, MISS DUGAN

DONALD DUCK

TO GET YOUR MAN SHOW HIM THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE SAME THINGS HE IS--LEARN TO TALK HIS PET SUBJECT....
ELWOOD IS FRANTIC ABOUT FLYING--I'LL SEE WHAT FATHER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA SAYS ABOUT IT.
G-GOSH, PENNY, ISN'T IT WONDERFUL? A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS!
WASN'T IT SIMPLY MARVELOUS THE WAY THE WRIGHT BROTHERS FLEW A DISTANCE OF 859 FEET IN 59 SECONDS AT KITTY HAWK, NORTH CAROLINA, ON DECEMBER 16, 1903?

WINNIE WINKLE

B-BUT-- I TELL YOU MR. KNIGHT CAN'T SEE YOU JUST NOW!--HIS DAUGHTER IS BEING MARRIED!
THE WEDDIN' CAN WAIT!! OUR BUSINESS CAN'T!
BROPHY! TAKE A HINGE AT THAT BEST MAN!
BLAST THIS MONKEY SUIT! COAT'S SO TIGHT I CAN'T DRAW MY SHOULDER GAT--!
THERE AIN'T A COMFORTABLE SEAT IN THIS HOUSE--WISH I HAD MY ROCKIN' CHAIR HERE!!

SUPERMAN

DR. D. DUCK
I'LL ACCEPT YOU AS A PATIENT, MADAM, IF YOU'LL PROMISE TO COOPERATE!
WILL IT TAX MY WILL POWER, DOCTOR?
NO, MADAM... MY SYSTEM REQUIRES NO WILL POWER FROM THE PATIENT!
OH, HOW ORIGINAL!
DR. D. DUCK REDUCING SPECIALIST

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

SERGEANT KING, THIS IS "HOWDY" JORDAN, THE RACE PROMOTER... WHAT DO YOU WANT, HOWDY?
HOWDY, SARGE!... I SAY, "CYCLONE", IT'S ROTTEN WHAT HAPPENED TO DRAKE, BUT...
...OF COURSE YOU KNOW IT RUINED THAT FEATURE RACE...
WHAT ARE YOU DRIVING AT, HOWDY?
FIVE OF THE BEST DRIVERS WERE KNOCKED OUT OF THAT RACE BY DRAKE'S ACCIDENT...SO...ER...A... ACTUALLY, YOU DIDN'T WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP!...

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

Reilly Urges Conservatism On Bank Loans

By S. Oliver Goodman

Banks can help curb the inflationary spiral by making loans based upon intrinsic values rather than inflated values, John A. Reilly, president of the Second National Bank of Washington, declared last night.

Mr. Reilly

Addressing northern Virginia bankers last night at a meeting in Leesburg, Mr. Reilly emphasized that bankers must explore the opportunities to render more useful service to the public.

"The future of banking in America," he added, "will depend on how courageous and resourceful banking leadership will be in the next few years."

Pointing out a strong inflationary factor, he cited figures on how deposits of member banks in the Fifth Federal Reserve District had soared to "unbelievably heights" during the war years.

Demand deposits, he said, in the Fifth District increased 122.5 per cent during the war years, while time deposits advanced 84.2 per cent. During the same period, Government securities owned by the member banks increased from 8.5 million to more than 3.5 billion, or a jump of 374.2 per cent.

"While these changes are largely as a result of the war," he asserted, "they serve to remind us of the magnitude of the program of reconversion that lies ahead for our

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

C. & P. Net Off Slightly

A 14.9 per cent increase in operating expenses for June while operating revenues rose only 1.4 per cent resulted in a slight drop in net income of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. last month.

...et before interest and dividends totaled $259,979, against $260,886 in June, 1945. Telephones in service at the end of the month numbered 372,399, against 367,664 at the same time last year.

For the first six months this year C & P net was $1,511,769 compared with $1,525,917 in the same 1945 period.

New 2-Hour Flight to Boston

Two-hour nonstop flights between Washington and Boston will be inaugurated by American Airlines tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by District Sales Manager G. W. Hawes, jr.

This cuts 40 minutes from the previous time on regularly scheduled American Airline flights which stopped at New York enroute.

A new air express rate between the United States and Europe, resulting in savings to Washington shippers ranging up to 24 per cent, will be placed in effect Saturday by American Overseas Airlines.

New rates per pound, between Washington and representative cities overseas, are: London, $1.23; Amsterdam, $1.33; Copenhagen, $1.49, and Stockholm, $1.56.

Earnings Statements

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported net income of $55,731,895 for the first six months of 1946, equal to $4.67 per common share, compared with $36,345,692 or $2.93 for a similar period in 1945.

Scott Paper Co. reported consolidated net earnings of $859,724 for the first six months of 1946, equal to $1.03 per common share. This compares with $657,544, or 94 cents a share, for a similar period last year.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines today reported for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $2,601,505, equal to $4.79 a share, compared with $1,920,160, or $13.54 a share, in the preceding 12 months. Share earnings in each period are based on the 542,818 common shares now outstanding.

International Business Machines Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit after taxes of $8,188,770, equal to $5.72 each on the 1,432,047 shares outstanding at the end of the period. This compared with $5,063,523 or $4.42 each on 1,145,926 shares in the first half of 1945.

Western Auto Supply Co. reported net earnings for six months ended June 30 of $3,668,726, equal to $4.88 a share compared with $549,204, equal to 73 cents a share, for the first six months of 1945.

Studebaker Corp. reported for the June 30 quarter consolidated loss of $171,040 after all charges, compared with net loss of 129,760 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $728,068 in the 1945 June quarter.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, July 30 (AP).—Nearby deliveries of corn were under pressure during the greater part of today's grain futures trading, while the deferred deliveries and corn held a firm tone.

Corn opened as much as 3 cents higher, bidding on lack of opening offerings, and then stumped with oats when selling pressure developed in that pit. The pressure on oats was the result of announcement by the United States that it had completed purchase of oats until September.

The loss also reflected the weaker spot prices.

At the close corn was 1¼ cents higher than yesterday's finish, January 1.39¾. Oats were ⅜ higher to 1 cent lower, August 72¼, January was unchanged to ¼ lower, November 1.25¼.

Wheat follows:

Option	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.40⅛	1.41	1.38½	1.39⅜
March	1.41	1.41¼	1.39¼	1.40⅛
Oats—				
August	73⅜	73	71	72⅛
September	71⅛	72⅛	69⅞	71
October	71	71⅛	69¾	70⅜
December	71	71½	70⅛	71⅜
March	72½	73½	72	73¼
Barley—				
August	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.25¼
December	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.23
March	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.23

Grain Grades

Chicago, July 30 (AP).—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 2.03½; No. 1 mixed, 2.00½@2.01; No. 2 mixed, 2.00; No. 2 mixed, tough, 2.00. CORN—No. 1 yellow, 2.13; No. 2 yellow, 2.12; No. 3 yellow, 2.11½; No. 5 yellow, 2.10. OATS—No. 1 heavy, mixed, 74½@76; No. 1 mixed, 73½@76; No. 1 heavy, white, 76 @77; No. 1 white, 74½@77. RYE—No. 2, nominal. MALTING—1.43@1.72, nominal; feed, 1.39@1.48, nominal.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 810,000 shares; previous day, 720,000; week ago, 1,685,250; year ago, 871,330; two years ago, 746,410; January 1 to date, 214,296,313; year ago, 220,881,759; two years ago, 160,309,040.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, July 30.	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 indus.	196.75	200.13	196.15	199.49	+1.17
20 rails	61.60	62.11	61.37	61.85	+0.45
15 utils.	49.51	49.79	49.40	49.67	+0.14
65 stocks	73.61	74.15	73.35	73.87	+0.43

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 59,500; rails, 28,500; utilities, 32,1000; 65 stocks, 120,500.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	16	69⅝	68⅝	68¾	—2¼
Abbott Lrt wi	444	11⅛	11	11	⅝
ACF-Brill Mot.	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
Acme St	4	47	47	47	
Adams Exp	3	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Admiral Corp.	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction.	5	51½	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
Aldens Inc	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1⅜
Alaska Juneau.	7	7⅞	7½	7½	
Allegheny Corp	18	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	1	88	88	88	
Allegh Lud St	4	24½	24½	24½	
Allen Industries	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	5	195	192	195	+3¾
Allied Kid	1	24½	24½	24½	
Allied Mills	1	35½	35½	35½	
Allied Strs	27	30⅝	30	30⅛	
Allied St pf	2	107	107	107	
Allis-Ch Mfg	25	48¼	47½	48	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem	2	35	35	35	
Alpha P Cem.	1	35	35	35	
Amal Leather	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet.	3	83	82	82	—1¼
Am Ag Ch Del.	1	48½	48¼	48¼	
Am Airlines	115	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
Am Bosch	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Am Brake Sh.	2	57½	56½	57½	+2
Am Cable&Rad	12	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
Am Car & Fdy	6	69½	69½	69½	
Am Ch & Cable	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Am Colortype.	1	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
Am Crystal Sug	3	25½	25¼	25¼	
Am Distill	3	68	68	68	
Am Encaus Tul	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am European	2	19¾	19¾	20	+ ¼
Am Export L.	15	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am & FPPfdUn	1	112	112	112	
Am & FP2pf	4	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅜
Am Hide&Lea	1	10	10	10	
Am Home Prod	13	109⅞	108	108⅞	—2
Am Internat.	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Invst Il	2	14	14	14	
Am Locomot	9	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	
Am Locomot pf	3	107	107	107	
Am Mach & Fd	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Am M & M	2	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+1⅛
Am Metal	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Am Pow & Lt	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	123	122	123	+1
Am P&L $ pf	3	111	110½	111	
Am R & St S	33	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rail Mill	37	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
Am Seating	14	26½	26½	26½	
Am Sm & R	37	63¼	63⅛	63¼	
Am Snuff	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	G+
Am Snuff pf	2	141	141	141	
Am Stl Fdrs	6	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores	5	37⅞	37	37	
Am Stove	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref.	8	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	
Am Sumat Tob	2	58	58	58	
Am Tel & Tel.	14	197⅞	196⅝	197⅝	+1¼
Am Tobacco	3	93	92	93	+2
Am Tob B	13	95⅛	93	94⅛	+1⅛
Am Viscose	1	62	61¾	62	
Am Viscose pf	2	118	118	118	
Am Wat Wks	17	23½	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
Am W Wks pf	2	104½	104½	104½	
Am Woolen	25	58⅜	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf	7	169¼	168	169¼	+3
Am Zinc Lead	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc Sm	2	81½	80	81½	—3
Anaconda Cop	25	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	2	54	54	54	+ ¼
Ander Prich Oil	8	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
A P W Prod	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Armour & Co	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
Armour pr pf	1	130	130	130	+1
Assd Dry Goods	22	28½	27¾	28½	+1
Associates Inv.	1	56	56	56	
Atl Inc	11	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Atch T & S Fpf	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
Atl G&W Ind.	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining	2	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	3	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd	3	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	3	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Autocar Co	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp	42	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Aviation Cp pf	4	58¼	57⅞	58	
Bald Loco	14	29½	28⅝	29	
Balt & Ohio	14	7¾	7½	7¾	
Balt & Oh pf	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar pf	1	81½	80¾	80¾	—2
Barber Asph	81	62⅝	58	59¾	+3¾
Barnsdall Oil	17	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	8	27½	27¼	27¼	
Beech Aire	3	21¼	21	21	
Belding-Hem	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Bell Aircraft	9	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Bell & Howell	1	77½	77½	77½	
Bendix Aviat	15	46¼	45½	46⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	7	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
Best & Co	6	39½	39½	39½	—⅛
Best Foods	6	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	16	112	110	110	—1½
Bigelow-Sanf	1	66	66	66	
Black & Decker	2	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
Bliss & W	11	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	11	27½	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	13	40⅞	39½	39½	
Borden Co	8	51½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	3	51½	51¼	51¼	
Borg-Warner pf	5	107¾	107½	107½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	7⅜	7	7	
Braniff Airw	5	24½	24¼	24¼	
Bridgeport Br	1	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	4	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers	3	51½	50½	51½	+1
Bklyn Un Gas	16	32⅜	32	32	
Bklyn Manh Tr	4	21	21	21	
Brunsw-Balke	1	29½	29½	29½	
Bucyrus-Erie	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Co	26	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
Buf Niag El pf	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Burlington Mills	31	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Burl Mills cv pf	3	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
Burl Mills pf	1	102	102	102	
Burr Add Mach	17	19¼	18¾	18¾	
Bush Terminal.	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Butler Bros	6	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
Byte Cord&Zinc	11	6¾	6½	6½	
Byers (AM)	1	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Calif Packing	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Calumet & Hec	11	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyant	1	33	33	33	
Can Dry Ale	1	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Canad Pacific	42	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills	1	67½	67½	67½	
Capital Adm A	1	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Carrier Corp pf	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen.	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Case (JI)	10	48¾	47½	48¾	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	1	83	83	83	
Celanese Corp.	14	66⅝	65¾	66⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 1st pf.	3	107	106¾	107	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp.	8	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp pf	3	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre	4	25⅛	25	25	
Cent Foundry	38	15⅞	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Hud G&E	3	35¾	35½	35½	
Cent R R N J	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Cerro de Pas	3	42	41½	42	— ⅛
Certain-teed Pro	16	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
Chesebr Cab	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	12	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
Chicago Corp.	5	13¾	13½	13½	
Chi & E Ill	10	10	10	10	
Chi & E Ill pf	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Chi Grt West	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Chi Ind & L &	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Chi Mil St P	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Ch M SP & P pf	9	59	57½	58	+ ⅛
Chi & N W	6	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	3	56	56	56	+1
Chi Pneu Tool	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
ChickashaCotOil	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Childs Co	15	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	20	118½	117½	117⅝	
CITY Stars	1	14	14	14	
Cin Mill Mch	5	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	8	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
City Invest	1	29½	29½	29½	
City Stores	6	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip.	1	56	56	56	—1
Clev Graph Br	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
Climax Molyb.	1	35	35	35	
Clinton Foods	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Clusti Peabody	6	52½	52	52	
Coca-Cola	1	173	173	173	+3
Colgate-Palm-P	5	58	58	58	+1⅛
Collins & Ai	2	55	55	55	
Col Fuel & Ir	40	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Col P & Ir pf	6	20½	20	20	
Colum Broast A	4	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Colum Broast B	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	67	11¼	11	11¼	
Col G&E 6% pf	2	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	6	30	30	30	
Colum Carbon	30	54	54	54	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	30	54	54	54	
Coml Solvents	28	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Comwlth Edis	28	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Comwlth & Sou	98	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Com & Sou pf	6	127	126½	127	— ⅛
Conde Nast	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nair	2	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	2	48	48	48	+1
Cons Coppermin	14	19⅜	19	19⅜	
Cons Edison	28	33¾	33	33½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
Cons Grocers	9	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Con RR Cuba pf	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Rubber	3	23½	23	23	
Consolidy	10	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
Container C ft	25	4	4	4	
Cont Bak	20	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Cont Can	5	44¾	44¼	44¼	
Cont Diab Fib	4	13	13	13	
Cont Ins	1	54	54	54	
Cont Motors	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	17	41½	41	41⅛	
Cont Steel	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Copper-Bess	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	
Corn Products	8	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	3	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Corning Glass	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Coty Inc	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Coty Internat	18	43¼	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Cream of Wh	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
Crown Ck pf	2	34⅜	33¾	34	
Crown Zeller B	6	34⅛	33⅞	34	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	7	47⅝	46¾	47	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf	11	113	113	113	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publish	10	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis P pr pf	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright	4	20	20	20	
Curtiss-Wr A	3	20	20	20	
Cutler-Hammer	1	38⅞	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Dana Corp	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Dayton P&L	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Dayton Rubber	2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Decca Records	10	50	49	49	
Deere & Co	10	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf	1	10	10	10	
Del Lack & W	3	27½	27½	27½	
Detroit Edison	8	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	3	43½	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor	8	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	47	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	1	32	32	32	
Dixie Cup A	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
Dr Pepper	1	36	36	36	
Dow Chem	1	172	171¾	172	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf	1	146	146	146	
Dresser Indust	12	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
du Pont de N	8	211	210	211	+1
du Pont pf	1	129	128	129	
DWG Cigar	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	2	28½	28½	28½	
Eastern Air Lr	40	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
East S Gas	1	34	34	34	+2½
Eastman Kodak	13	230	230	230	
Eaton Mfg	3	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Pwr&Lt	9	49	47½	49	+1⅛
Elastic Stop N	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	10	68½	67½	68	+ ⅛
El Auto-L pf	547	99	99	99	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	2	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	34	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt pf	1	158	158	158	
El Storage Bat	3	107	105	105	
El Paso Nat Gas	2	53	52	53	+1⅜
Emerson E M	3	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Endicott-John	2	86	86	86	—1
Eng Pub Service	9	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	49	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Erie R R	11	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Eureka Vac	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Evans Products	1	27	27	27	+1
Eversharp	9	45⅞	44¼	44¼	—1⅝
Fairbanks Morse	5	73½	72	72	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Farns Tel & R	3	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac	4	24½	23¼	24⅛	+1
Fed Mogul	2	38	38	38	
Fed Mot Truck	2	17½	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs	18	63	63½	65	+1⅝
Ferro Enam	4	31¼	31	31¼	
Fid P Fire Ins	4	39	39	39	
Firestone T&R	16	70⅞	69¾	70⅝	+1
First Nat Strs	2	60	60	60	— 2
Firth Carpet	7	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
Flintkote	9	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Florence Stove	1	48	48	48	
Florida Pow	8	19⅝	19	19	
Follansbee Stl	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Food Fair Strs	9	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Food Machinery	3	86	85	86	
Foster Wheeler	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	28	28	28	
Freeport Sulph	1	38	38	38	
Fruehauf Tra	6	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert	13	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Gair Robert pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Galvin Mfg	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gamewell Co	1	20	20	20	
Gardner-Den	1	23	23	23	
Gar Wood Ind	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gayford Cont	1	19½	19½	19½	
Gen Am Invest	11	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans.	10	58½	58½	59	+ ⅛
Gen Baking	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Gen Cigar	4	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	48	46½	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	16	53	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills	6	43½	43	43½	
Gen Motors	77	66	66	66¼	+1
Gen Motors pf	1	128½	128½	128½	
Gen Prec Eq	12	33	33	33	
Gen Ry Signal	1	39	39	39	+2
Gen Real & Util	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Refract	1	30½	30½	30½	
Gen Shoe	1	43½	43½	43½	
Gen T & Rub	1	49	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	8	36⅛	36¼	36¼	
GillettSaf R pf	4	107	107	107	
Gimbel Bros	20	8	8	8	+⅛
Glidden Co	6	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	13	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	2	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF)	6	75	74½	74½	—1½
Goodyear T&R	1	64½	63½	63½	— ⅛
GoodyearT&Pf	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Grant (W T)	3	35½	35½	35½	
Gt Nor Ir Ore et	13	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
GtNorthNy pf	6	56	55	55½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug	8	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
Green (HL)	2	81	81	81	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	18	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
Grum Aire En	6	44⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	10½	10½	10½	
Gulf Mob&Ohio	17	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	13	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
Habil Watch	1	22	22	22	
Harb-Walker	1	30	30	30	
Hart Sch & M	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Hat Corp N J	1	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Hecht Co	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+1
Hercules Powder	6	116	115½	115½	+ ⅛
Hewitt Robins	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Hinde & D Pap	1	38	38	38	+2
Holly Sugar	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	1	39	39	39	
Houd-Hershey	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Household Fin	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	8	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	13	13	13	
Hud Bay M&S	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	9	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Hunt Foods	1	39½	39½	39½	
Hupp Corp	6	7	6